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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 191.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Claims for Indirect Damages.

Our Government Will Not Recede.

South Improvement Business.

The Kansas Bribery Cases.

Letter from Ex-Congressman Clarke

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

Indirect Damages—The Government Firm.

General Banks called on Secretary Fish today, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to inquire whether the department desired any action by Congress in regard to withdrawing the claims for indirect damages. The Secretary informed the General that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet desired to have this part of the case withdrawn; and further, the Cabinet held that this government, having once submitted these indirect claims as part of its case to the conference at Geneva, had no power to withdraw them, even if it wished to do so; but there was neither wish nor intention to recede from the position, and no action on the part of Congress was desired by the department, and in the Secretary's opinion it could do no good.

The South Improvement Business.

P. H. Watson, President of the South Improvement Company, was again before the House Commerce Committee this morning. He testified that those representing one half the oil production had approved the South Improvement plan, but he declined to give their names lest damage to their lives and property might ensue. Freights were advanced about the 1st of March, though a mistake of the railroad managers of New York, particularly of the New York Central, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and not by order of the South Improvement Company. Repayment was afterwards made to shippers by the New York lines. The laws of that State forbids railroads from combining to raise freights, but their opinion was legally expressed that his (Watson's) company could contract separately with each road. The South Improvement Company controlled transportation by rail from the oil regions, and would have received drawbacks on all oil shipped by any one. If part of the producers had gave in the balance would have been forced in. He thought the arrangement would have benefited producers and refiners, but not consumers. The company contemplated purchasing all the refineries and controlling the export business. No definite provision was made or the disposal of the contemplated six millions profit on draw back. He produced evidence of the cancelation of the contracts with the railroads, and also read the contracts themselves. These show that the railroads agreed to aid in all legal ways to break down any competition with the South Improvement Company. With each company there was an agreement that the South Improvement Company should have the privilege of suspending all shipments for not longer than one week at a time, and not oftener than once in sixty days. The railroads agreed to pay to the South Improvement Company the same drawbacks on all refined oil shipped by any other parties than said company that they allowed that company, charging such outside parties said all rates.

The Cincinnati Postoffice.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has taken no action of any kind regarding the amount appropriated for the site for a postoffice at Cincinnati since the bill now passed was first reported. The subject has not come up at all in the Committee on Appropriations. The action of the commission appointed to receive proposals and report upon the available site is advisory, and not final, and if it includes in its report proposals for sites recognized as available, which exceed the limit of $300,000, it is possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may require of a site as best meeting the requirements of the government, means will be found to secure the sites thus offered. There was no contest over the amount fixed in the first place, and no attempt on the part of the committee to cut down the sum as far as possible. On the contrary it was represented that a suitable site could be had at about $280,000, and so the committee really added to the sum named instead of seeking to keep it low. It is expected here that the commission will make a full report upon the availability of all sites offered without regard to the amount named, and then the Treasury Department and Representatives will exert themselves to secure the best site.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has received the following letter from ex-Representative Piney Clarke, who is now in this city:

"Sir: The report of the Committee of the Kansas Legislature making charges of bribery and corruption against Hon. Alexander Caldwell, in connection with his election as United States Senator from the State of Kansas, having been laid before the Senate by the Vice President and referred to your Committee, and my name having been connected with said report as a candidate for Senator, as I have good reasons to believe, for local political purposes, I have the honor to request that an opportunity be afforded me to appear before your committee, and to present such information as I may in possession as will induce a full and thorough investigation of all facts in the case. The presence of important witnesses who had full knowledge of the manner of Mr. Caldwell's election, the refusal of other equally important witnesses to attend before the committee of the Legislature, the gravity of the charges made, affecting alike the integrity of the Senate and the honor of the State, and the wide-spread belief on the part of the people of Kansas that many members of the Legislature were bribed by Mr. Caldwell to vote for him, and the subsequent manipulation of the proceedings of the investigating committee of the Kansas Legislature, and the attempted suppression of the testimony taken, would seem to require that an impartial inquiry should be made by your honorable committee. I beg leave to add that I am possible and well known citizens of Kansas who were not before the committee of the Kansas Legislature, have informed me personally, that they know of the payment of large sums of money by Mr. Caldwell to members of the Legislature for votes, and that they are desirous of being summoned before your Committee to testify to the facts. The refusal of Mr. Caldwell to demand a full investigation of the charges against him by not asking that the Committee be charged with authority to send for persons and papers, has made it necessary for me to address you this letter, and to request that you call the attention of your committee to its contents. Very respectfully, your client servant,

[Signed] SIDNEY CLARK."

Asiatic Commercial Company.

The bill to incorporate the Asiatic Commercial Company, referred, on motion of Mr. Myers, of Maine, to the Judiciary Committee, which he is a member, will be reported favorably as soon as an opportunity occurs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

THE ARMS INQUIRY.

The Senate Arms Committee closed the pubic examination of witnesses to-day, and adjourned subject to the call of its chairman.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

SENATE.

The deficiency appropriation bill came up and was debated, but no final action reached. Bills from the Pacific Railroad Committee occupied the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Civil Service Reform bill was taken up. ROBERTS advocated it.

BINGHAM opposed it, saying nothing I redeem it from absolute contempt. That it was crowded by the genius of our institutions, and by the express letter of the Constitution.

GARFIELD closed the debate in favor of the bill, answering the arguments against it at length. He denied the statement made by Mr. of Massachusetts, that civil service reform was a trap set by the enemies of the President, into which he had readily fallen. He said that it was a matter of imperative necessity that Congress should abdicate its usurped and pretended rights to dictate appointments to the Executive.

BUTLER, of Massachusetts, interrupted Garfield several times, and the debate at one time took on a sharp personal tone. The bill was finally recommitted, yeas 96, nays 79. The House adjourned till Monday.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address Thursday evening before the International Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin, in Boston, on labor question, in which he eulogized Ben Butler, predicted the downfall of republicanism, and lauded the efforts of the workingmen to organize, proclaiming them that if stood by each other faithfully they could control their President in 1876. He wanted to see the financial system of the country so reconstructed that money could be had at three per cent, instead of ten, and gardens and books and beautiful things given to the working men, who, in his opinion, ought never to work more than eight hours a day.

Boston, Thursday evening, a man named Putnam Maines left his wife in company with another James, who has recently come to Boston from New York, and on his return home a day after his brother informed him he was a "big man," reporting that his wife was false. William alarmed the household, and the company with his landlady entered the room and found his wife dead on the bed, with her head resting in a pail of water on the floor. It is supposed that James attempted to smother her in the sacque, to save expenditure. He was arrested.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Position of the President.

He Earnestly Favors a Change.

Difficulties in the Way of Reform.

System of Competitive Examinations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

The President and Civil Service Reform.

The President is known within a few days to have held free conversation with gentlemen who were anxious to understand his real position on the subject of reform of the civil service. They are understood to have sought the conversation in consequence of remarks in the recent debate on that subject in the House of Representatives, from which an inference was possible that the gentlemen who made the remarks had means of knowing that the President concurred with them in harmonizing the project, without any confidence or earnestness in it. The President was frank and direct, and fully communicated his views, showing an amount of intelligent attention to the theory, and a desire to advance a reform of the service which left no room for doubt that his private feelings are in full accord with the views several times repeated in his messages. He is aware of the magnitude of this mischief, and from his position perceives more distinctly than many the inconvenience and disadvantage of the existing state of affairs. He thinks the mischief arises in a great measure from the fact that usage authorizes individual members of Congress to expect to control certain appointments, and the usage has been so long recognized that neither the President nor other executive officers can disregard it without offense, or without a considerable shock to the habits of the country. The object being to get rid of this usage with as few controversies as possible, and with all reasonable respect and patience towards those entitled to it, the means are necessarily experimental and subordinate to the object. A competitive examination may not indicate the most effective person for a given place, but can scarcely fail to furnish at least one element for forming a correct judgment. It will at least accomplish one purpose. A member of Congress is not himself entirely free. The political men of his district know the usage as well as he does, and while appointments to office can control, do not leave him to exercise his judgment, or even his choice. Unless more fortunate than most public men are, he finds himself and his prospects sooner or later in a condition where he cannot disregard the demands of an importunate constituent. It is easy to say he ought to do it and risk the consequences. The difficulty is that whatever they ought to do with that particular, they are not apt to take any more hazards than they are obliged to. Now, a competitive examination, to say the best, would make few chains of influence. It emancipates the member of Congress from that kind of demand, and notifies the candidate that his member of Congress cannot be held responsible for the result. It does not depend upon a test of qualifications of some sort, and not exclusively on the favor of his member of Congress.

Neither the rules originally announced by the Civil Service Commission nor the modifications lately announced were the work of the President. He has no idea that any system of rules can be devised, to begin with, which can be relied upon to work perfectly, as to which serious objections may not be developed by experience; but those rules are the result of much earnest consideration on the part of the Commissioners, and the President accepts them as the best that can be done at present. He intends to give them a fair trial, and when experience shall show the necessity of a change, to change them. They will at least make a break in the usage from which the chief difficulty complained of arises. Although he did not frame the rules, he did not adopt them without consideration, nor without some alteration. He does not think that when a man gets an appointment to office and performs his duties well, he ought to be removed before the term of his office expires, merely to accommodate some other applicant. If he does his duty, he ought, as a general rule, to be permitted to serve out his time; but at the end of his term he has no further claim to it except on equal terms with other candidates.

The President thinks he ought to aim to secure about the same qualifications for an office which a good business man would require in his subordinates for similar business, but how is he to know them? The usage has been to allow members of Congress to recommend selections. The President says that the advice and assistance of members of Congress are of great value, and he does not think any President would be willing to deprive himself of their advice in regard to appointments. They knew the men of their part of the country better than he can know them. The difficulty is, owing to causes before mentioned, they become embarrassed, may become entangled with influences of a kind which the President does not know of, and which compel or induce them to favor appointments which ought not to be made. Perhaps no one man always acts under such influences, and many may not act under them at all; but in the nature of the case the President cannot know when these influences are uppermost and when not. He regrets that he could not have been free from these usages long ago. The civil service rules now proposed, whether successful or not in other respects, will certainly tend to break up the usages complained of, and secure better attention to the qualifications of applicants for office. He hopes that after some trial of these rules some way may be found under the constitution by which Congress may mature and pass upon rules to be followed.

The power of the Senate to reject nominations, when not such as to please the Senators from a particular State, leaves the Executive very little choice. When they indicate a preference he is compelled to assume the responsibility of appointments which he would not have made if left wholly to his own choice. While the rules are left optional with him as they are at present, he is liable to great annoyance and pressure to have him make exceptions in particular cases. These difficulties and others must, the President says, be encountered with the best discretion he can use. He hopes and believes they may be encountered with success. At all events there shall be a fair trial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The last batch of news from Mexico is rather interesting. Rebellion has broken out in the State of Yucatan. Merida is in possession of the revolutionists. The revolutionists are making headway in the States of Chiapas and Tobasco. Several bodies of government troops have been defeated. A counter-revolution has broken out in Nueva Leon. Order has been restored in the States of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Aguilas Calientes, and Durango. General Narvaez, the revolutionist, has been defeated in San Luis Potosi. An earthquake has destroyed many churches, dwellings and lives in Oaxaca. Juarez, in his message to Congress said the rebellion was crushed, but he clings to his dictatorial powers, and even asks for an extension of them. He says he does not care to cultivate relations with European governments. The Congressional Committee on Constitution have reported in favor of extending the dictatorship indefinitely. It is said Juarez wants to resign the Presidency, but his friends will not permit him to do so until his successor has been provided. Romero says Juarez's administration will be the last independent government of Mexico. It is believed Juarez will deliver the country to the United States rather than permit the opposition party to rule it. The poverty of the people is becoming more abject, but the rulers are gaining in wealth.

Earthquake shocks continue in Yolo county, California. A volcanic island is rising in Mono Lake. On Friday of last week a round bill camp (in Yolo) was thrown down and the earth opened in many places. No lives were lost.

Two million dollars in old Japanese gold coin have been brought to San Francisco to be reassayed for recoinage under the new standard.

On March 3d the explosion of a magazine in Tien-Tsin, China, destroyed eighty houses, and many lives were lost. A riot among Chinese laborers in the tin mines of Larat, in northern China, resulted in the loss of many lives.

Martin Daly, a well-known cotton merchant, died suddenly of heart disease at Memphis Thursday night.

A fire at Miles Greenwood & Co.'s brass foundry at Cincinnati yesterday, damaged the building and stock to the amount of $10,000.

Elias Ward has accepted a challenge to row a single-scull race with John Biglin, for $1,000 a side, the race to be rowed half way between home and home.

The new charter for New York city makes a clean sweep of all the present officers, turning out everybody from Mayor down.

The bondholders of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad are moving for the foreclosure of the mortgage, appointment of a receiver, sale of the road and division of the proceeds among the creditors.

Cruelty to Animals.

Yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to an express wagon backed on Penn avenue, just in front of Alderman O'Donnell's office. A street car came along, and the driver thereon becoming impatient at the delay of his car, alighted and taking a pen knife from his pocket commenced stabbing the balky horse about the fore legs. The blood ran out of the poor animal, yet he refused to pull the heavy load in the wagon. The stabbing operation was witnessed by several persons, one of whom immediately went before Alderman O'Donnell and made an information against the car driver for cruelty to animals. The magistrate will lay down the law to the driver this afternoon.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Counter Cases.

LONDON, April 19.—The journals of this city continue to discuss the counter cases presented by the British and American Governments at Geneva, drawing a contrast between them very unfavorable to the American case. Intimations have been received here of the probability of the withdrawal of "indirect claims." These are favorably commented on by the newspapers, and the government and people of the United States are praised for this apparent disposition to render possible a fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

The Relations of Germany and France.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Daily Telegraph* recently said an invasion of France was imminent, unless the military preparations there were discontinued. The Augsburg *Allegemeine Zeitung* regards this as correct, and declares it is the purpose and policy of Bismarck. The *Zeitung* also states that all the Prussian soldiers whose time had not completely expired, although sent home at the close of the war, can now be recalled to their corps. The same special says there is no doubt but that the *Telegraph's* article yesterday was inspired at Berlin.

A special to the *Daily News*, from Berlin, says: No ultimatum, as alleged by the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday, has been sent the French government by Bismarck, but Count Von Arnim, the German Embassador to France, did carry a dispatch from Bismarck to the Government at Versailles, but its tone was very pacific and highly flattering to M. Thiers. The Premier in the dispatch stated that he was convinced that peace was secured between the two nations so long as the present Executive of France remained in power.

In the same dispatch Bismarck complains of the distrust of the good intentions of Germany manifested by the people of France.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

LONDON, April 19.—A telegraphic dispatch from Bombay has been received in this city announcing that the ship Maria, which left that port for Liverpool on the 15th of March, was wrecked, and that thirty-five persons lost their lives.

Explosion—The Lairds' Shipyards Burning.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—A fire broke out in the extensive shipbuilding yards of tde Messrs. Laird, in Birkenhead, this morning, and is still burning. The conflagration is among the timber, and it is believed the loss will be great.

An explosion occurred on the steamer Illyrian, in the Mersey, this morning. Four persons were killed outright, and three dangerously injured.

The conflagration in the shipbuilding yards of the Messrs. Laird is yet raging. The loss now is estimated to be heavy. Two persons have already lost their lives by the falling of burning wood. Hundreds of workmen will be thrown out of employment.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, April 19.—Emperor William has sprained his knee, and is suffering considerable pain from the accident.

LONDON, April 19.—Queen Victoria has postponed her visit to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, at Chiselhurst, until to-morrow, Saturday.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅝; for account, 93. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90⅞; 5-20s of '65, 91⅜; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89⅜.

PARIS, April 19.—Rentes 57f. 30c. Specie in Bank of France increased 6,00,000f.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11½d.; California white wheat 9s 9d@10s; red spring 10s 10d@10s 3d; red winter 11s 8d.

THE WHEELING TRAGEDY.

The Murderer Still at Large.

Reference was made yesterday to the fact that a terrible murder had been committed in Wheeling. The following additional particulars we find in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday: A terrible murder was committed yesterday morning, in a house at the corner of Market alley and Fourth street, above Union. The house was occupied by a colored man, Taylor Strauder, Anna Strauder, his wife, and Fanny Green, her daughter, by a former husband, a little girl nine years old. The testimony elicited, and printed below shows the tragedy to have occurred in this way: Strauder and his wife had risen from bed, Mrs. Strauder was sitting in a rocking-chair in her night clothes, Strauder was sitting partly dressed on a lounge behind her; and the little girl was yet in bed. Strauder asked his wife where his shoes were. She replied that they were where he had left them, in previous night. Thereupon, without further ceremony, he reached and picked up a hatchet lying on the floor and dealt his wife two blows with the edge of it, one on the temple, crushing it in, and another behind the ear, from the effects of which she died instantly, at least to have died without a struggle, as she was sitting in the chair when found. While the awful tragedy was in progress the little girl became alarmed and escaped to get out of bed. Strauder commanded her to lie still and make no noise, on pain of death. She obeyed and Strauder left the house; but she not knowing but that he might return and execute his threat, did not rise from bed.

The murder was discovered by Mrs. Lucinda Thomas, a sister of Mrs. Strauder, who left the house between six and seven o'clock. She found her sister sitting in the chair, her head hanging down over the side of the chair, and the body still limp and warm. She ran at once to the house of Justice Gillespy and communicated what she had seen. Squire Gillespy went directly to the house and found the dead woman as stated, and the little girl still in the bed greatly frightened.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Taylor has not yet been arrested.

Obstructing Twenty-Third Street.

Yesterday Street Commissioner Hosack called at the Mayor's office and made an information against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for wrongfully Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL for a Wholesale Liquor House; none but an experienced hand need apply. Good salary will be paid. Inquire at 29 Wylie street, to go in on Saturday, 20th.

WANTED—SITUATION—ANY PERSON wishing a Bookkeeper that can be thoroughly recommended can hear of one by addressing Clerk, Lock Box 38, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Alum Powder Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 72 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL thousand Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 140 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE Man to do general work on a small place in the country. Must have a knowledge of Gardening and understand how to milk and take care of a Horse. Apply at Nos. 64, 66 and 68 Anderson street, Allegheny City.

WANTED—COOK—A THOROUGHLY competent Cook, male or female, who can take charge of the cooking department of a Restaurant, and is willing to go a short distance into the country, can secure good wages by applying to C. WOLTERS, No. 4 Sixth avenue. Also wanted, a Girl to do kitchen work.

WANTED—PARTNERS—ONE OR more good Business Men, with some means, to take charge of an Iron Furnace on the Cumberland river, State of Kentucky. For further particulars inquire at the Real Estate Office of C. BUNINGER, No. 116 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall, Pittsburgh. 7ths

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF first-class Men who can give good references as to character and industry, to sell the NEW WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE in this city and county. Liberal salaries will be guaranteed. W. M. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE SECOND-STORY front Room, newly furnished, with first-class Board, can be had at 118 Third avenue; also, a few Day Boarders wanted.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms, No. 47 Second avenue, between Grand and Smithfield streets.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A LARGE and well furnished Office on the ground floor in one of the best locations in the city. Address J. F., this office.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—No. 12 Cliff street; large Brick House, handsomely furnished. Location very desirable. Rent low to good tenants. Apply on premises, or at 267 Penn street.

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire at No. 84 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—AT SUPERIOR STATION, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, a fine Summer Residence of 9 Rooms. House now to let. Inquire of C. W. ROBB, 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A GOOD STABLE AND Carriage House; room for eight Horses, conveniently located for business. Also, a Cottage House, in quire at No. 75 Fourth ave., second floor, front.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 153 South avenue, Allegheny city, containing 4 Rooms, Bathroom, &c. Inquire of HORNER, WOOD & CO., No. 64 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—OAKLAND RESIDENCE—Elegant modern finished House, seven Rooms; Stable, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery and well Water, a mile out of Station. Inquire of GEORGE WILSON, 66 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A DWELLING House of 9 Rooms, Attic and good dry Cellar, on Center avenue, is for rent. House is in good order, has all the modern improvements, and is finished in Brussels, as good as new, if desired. Address Box M, this office, or call at No. 134 Center avenue.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad depot. Is well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Strafford street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantels, Hot and Cold Water, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of Frazier brothers, 108 Pennsylvania avenue Ohio avenue, Allegheny

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by Wilson Miller & Co., and known by Miller & Rickenbach, at No. 223 and 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply upon the premises, or by letter to FRANKLIN GROVE, Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 157 Second avenue; 10 Rooms, Double Parlors, Marble Mantels, Bath Room, Gas, Hot and Cold Water; being recently refitted with all modern improvements, is in perfect repair. This property is offered cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Land on line of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, not over 6 miles from town. For terms inquire at office of Pittsburgh Bolt Company, No. 3409 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 42.

Since publication of the last bulletin the following sales of the celebrated Steinway Pianos were effected by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro., the exclusive agents:

A. H. Rowand, Esq., bought a Steinway Piano.

Rev. James Dermitt, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Peter Weinkauf, Esq., Dravo's Landing, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

C. N. Kretz, Esq., American House, Brookville, bought a Steinway full Square Grand Piano, etc.

From all parts of the country the news comes in that people want to buy no other than a Steinway Piano. The fact is, that the shoddy days are over; and those who can afford to buy a piano now-a-days, want the best kind or none at all; and the person does not exist who cannot at a single hearing discover the vast superiority of the Steinway over all other makes of pianos. Moreover, the sole agents for them, H. Kleber & Bro., enjoy the fullest confidence of the public for fair and honorable dealing, and, hence, purchasers feel perfectly safe in buying at their store.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Hoop Iron Manufacturers Association composed of the following firms: Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., Youngstown Rolling Mill Co., Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Lindsay & McCutcheon, Lawrence Iron Works, Wm. Clark & Co, and J. Painter & Son's, held Wednesday evening, April 17th, 1872, the following was unanimously adopted:

"It having been the will of Divine Providence to remove from us by death our esteemed friend and business associate, Charles Fownes, of the firm of Wm. Clark & Co., we, his fellow members of the association of Iron Manufacturers, desire to place upon record our sentiments of esteem and admiration for his integrity of character and our high appreciation of him as an honorable and upright business man.

We are keenly sensible of our loss in being deprived of Mr. Fownes' able and judicious counsel in our deliberations, and of his kind hearted and genial personal intercourse.

To his family we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

JOHN L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

New Invention—Wonderful Organ.

A truly wonderful improvement for volume and power of tone is the "Cabinet Pipe Organ" a combination of pipes and reeds. It has all the power of a regular church pipe organ, never gets out of tune, and can be bought for $250. Call and examine at H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, sole agents for the Cabinet Pipe Organ.

The Great Burdett Organs.

The Burdett is the most perfect reed organ in the world. It is the easiest played upon. Having once heard the tones of the Burdett you can never be content with any other kind. Sold at lowest prices and on monthly payments. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, sole agents for Burdett.

A SERMON to young men will be preached in the North Presbyterian Church, Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Young men are invited.

To Manufacturers and Dealers.

By calling at 82 Third avenue you will find the best assortment of all kinds of wrapping papers to suit the purposes of the

Glass Manufacturers,
Hardware Dealers,
Roasted Coffee Manufacturers,
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Groceries and Tea Dealers.

All sizes and kinds made to order by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third avenue. TTHSW

One Per Cent. Discount

Allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of invoice—sugar, syrup, flour, &c. &c., excluded by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. tf

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is not Patent Medicine humbug, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous but is a perfect specific for Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases. 80

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

USE T. C. JENKINS'S roast coffee. tf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper wishes to take the care of a set of Books at night. Address M., this office.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Roberts alley, near Mansfield Paper Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A FIRST-CLASS Machine Tender on Straw Wrapping Paper. Address Mansfield Paper Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND Country Hotels, Private Families, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—SITUATION—ANY PERSON wishing a Bookkeeper that can be thoroughly recommended can hear of one by addressing Clerk, Lock Box 38, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Alum Powder Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 72 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL thousand Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 140 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE Man to do general work on a small place in the country. Must have a knowledge of Gardening and understand how to milk and take care of a Horse. Apply at Nos. 64, 66 and 68 Anderson street, Allegheny City.

WANTED—COOK—A THOROUGHLY competent Cook, male or female, who can take charge of the cooking department of a Restaurant, and is willing to go a short distance into the country, can secure good wages by applying to C. WOLTERS, No. 4 Sixth avenue. Also wanted, a Girl to do kitchen work.

WANTED—PARTNERS—ONE OR more good Business Men, with some means, to take charge of an Iron Furnace on the Cumberland river, State of Kentucky. For further particulars inquire at the Real Estate Office of C. BUNINGER, No. 116 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall, Pittsburgh. 7ths

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOISTING MACHINE—In good order, for sale. Inquire at 236 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 68 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—75 BARRELS CINCINNATI Extra No. 2 Lard Oil, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 21 Seventh ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny city, Pa. MWFtf

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL ENGINE AND Boiler (Portable) will be sold very cheap for cash. Enquire at GRAFF, HUGUS & Co., 206 and 208 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCREERY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 77ths

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Johnson Governors, Regulators, Gauge Cocks, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Belting, Packing and Manufacturers' Supplies generally. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. AEKL & CO., 112 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. Rs, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO NEW Dwellings on Beech street, near West Park, Allegheny, containing 11 Rooms, with Bathroom, Marble Mantels, stationary Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, with all modern improvements. Inquire of WM. SEDDEN, No. 62 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR SALE—TWO SLIDE VALVE ENGINES, each 20 inches cylinders and 4½ inches stroke, set on solid box bed plates; also, 1 Steamboat Doctor Pump, all in good order, at the Shenango Furnace Company, West Middlesex, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING Property in the Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh. Size 264 by 120 feet, bounded by Twenty-second street, Railroad street, Smallman street and O'Hara alley. Inquire on premises, or of E. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street.

FOR SALE—NWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots, 20x100 feet each, fronting on a 40 foot street and running back to an alley, situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Also, one lot situate on Fifteenth street, Seventeenth ward, all of which will be sold low. Apply to C. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOURTEEN Acres of Land, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, seven miles from the city and ten minutes' walk from a Railroad Station would divide into Lots so as to realize handsomely. For terms and further particulars apply to D. D. HAYS, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, 158 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—THE NATIONAL REFINERY, with all the Tanks, Stills, Engine and 2 Acres of Ground, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, on Allegheny Valley Railroad. The Ground will be sold separate or together with the Refinery to suit purchasers. For par ticulars inquire of JAMES OLD, President, 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANONSBURG PROPERTY—The undersigned will sell at private sale the well known Dwelling House, Stand, known as the Roland House, in Canonsburg. This property fronts 65 feet on Main Pittsburgh and Washington Turnpike, and running back 70 feet on Main street, to the property of William Ewart. The improvements are a large Brick and Stone Hotel Building, Stabling and other Out Buildings. The property is well located and arranged for a Public House, and being the only Hotel in the place makes it very desirable property. The property is well supplied with water. As no one will buy without examination, further description are unnecessary. A good title will be given. The undersigned will be in Canonsburg on Saturday, April 13th, Wednesday, April 17th, and Saturday, April 20th, where persons desiring to purchase can see him. Or they can see him at his residence in Washington. WM. HOPKINS, Attorney in fact for heirs.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY CITY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.—Dealers in the City are more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office by sending for the services of the inspector to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at the office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Fiftieth street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, 23d day of April, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., when an Election for a Board of Direct

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

GEN. NEGLEY voted for the proposition which virtually vetoes Civil Service Reform, inasmuch as it withholds the means Gen. GRANT asked for to put the wheels of reform in motion.

LET us hear from the Pittsburgh *Post*. Is it for a Republican or Democrat for President? That question is a reasonable one, certainly.--COMMERCIAL.

Quite reasonable. The *Post* is for a Democrat for President.--*Post*.

Let the record stand to refer to when a Republican nominee at Cincinnati becomes the Democratic candidate for President.

THE CONKLING brothers are divided on GRANT.--ROSCOE in the United States Senate, and FREDERICK presiding at the "Liberal" meeting in New York. It is very questionable if the latter, by doing his worst, can do able if the latter, by doing his worst, can do as much damage to GRANT as the former has done by his injudicious friendship in the Senate.

IF IT IS in order, we would like to ask whether that Mr. S. P. BROWN who received twenty thousand dollars of the EVANS "swag" is employed in any of the departments at Washington. As a witness he is doubtless entitled to something liberal in addition to what he obtained from EVANS, but as an employee of the government he should have permanent leave of absence.

REFERRING to the New York GRANT meeting, more especially to the class of citizens who called it, the Springfield *Republican* eats sour grapes after this fashion:

"The list is a long one, and perhaps the most noticeable thing about it is the number of names which stand for immense private fortunes, vast business enterprises, or huge corporations. If the New York millionaires--the 'railroad kings,' the 'merchant princes,' etc.--had the electing of the next President, Gen. GRANT'S mind might well be easy. But they haven't."

Now what would you give if the representatives of "immense private fortunes, vast business enterprises and huge corporations" were against GRANT and for the Cincinnati scheme? By the way, where and what would the country be to-day but for the part these same representative men took in putting down the rebellion? In the elegant phraseology of the day --"you know how it is yourself," Mr. *Republican*.

WE understand it is the intention of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to have a survey this season of the upper Missouri river and valley. Although it is probable the line will cross the Missouri at a point about 950 miles above Sioux City, and thence strike towards the Yellowstone and up that river through the Montana mining regions, it is certain that the Missouri, even if not chosen as the route of the main line, will continue to be a valuable avenue for commerce, and a valuable tributary to the business of the railroad. Not much is so far known as to the character of it and cost of the work, that would be necessary for the improvement of the navigation of the upper Missouri, but it is believed that with a moderate expenditure a reliable navigation would be maintained through the great grazing country of Dakota and the valuable mining regions of Montana. It is evident that with the railroad shortening the distance so much, trade and travel between Montana and the States will be greatly benefited, and soon you will hear no more of the tedious five hundred miles staging and wagoning from the Union Pacific north from Salt Lake. A small party under Mr. THOMAS P. ROBERTS, Assistant Engineer Northern Pacific Railroad, late of the Ohio River Improvement, will make the preliminary reconnoissance of the river from Sioux City to Fort Benton, starting on the steamer Durfee from the former place about the 25th inst.

Two things are absolutely essential to the success of the "liberal" movement: the disbanding of the Democratic party preliminary to supporting the Cincinnati candidate, and the nomination of a Republican by the Convention to be that candidate; or, reversing the proposition: a Republican candidate as the result of the "liberal" movement, and the support of him by the Democrats. This would be the same thing: whichever way you put it the disbanding of the Democratic party necessarily follows. There are Democratic leaders who have agreed to this, and in due time will give the command to the rank-and-file to break ranks and stack arms; but will it be obeyed? The nearer the conditions get to the time for practical action, the difficulties attending the task of shaping practical action begin to be realized. Not the question of candidates only, but that of platform has its great difficulties. The reconciliation of the extremes of Protection and Free Trade must be accomplished as the first condition of the hoped for success. HORACE GREELEY and DAVID A. WELLS must agree on the tariff plank in the platform, and a Republican must be found for a candidate who will be satisfactory to Republicans of the GREELEY and SUMNER stamp and enlist the followers of HORACE SEYMOUR and FRANK BLAIR in a body. Leaders who, on the one hand, are burning with hate towards GRANT, and those on the other who have been out of office so long that they are nearly famished, may agree on almost anybody and anything; but how will it be with the masses?--a question which at once suggests the impossibilities in the case.

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, has written a letter from which it appears that he is still deeply exercised concerning the encroachment of the military upon civil power in this country. When an able and honest man whom the people have honored with high office, sees fit to express fears or utter warnings on this subject, it would ill-become good Americans either to laugh or to mock. There is no truth better attested than that peoples have lost their liberties through military usurpations, and therefore it is not absurd to think it possible that the same calamity may happen again. But despite the anxiety and warnings of Messrs. PALMER, TRUMBULL and others, the American people generally are not easily alarmed in that direction, and somehow or other fancy that the nations who lost their freedom at the hands of military chiefs did not possess the advantages by which they are shielded from a similar fate. While Mr. LINCOLN was still President of the United States and many republicans in Europe were filled with concern lest our President should assert for himself supreme power, M. LABOLAYE said to his class in Paris: "M. ABRAHAM LINCOLN will certainly not be Emperor of America. The people have given him a name which history will ratify; he will be 'honest ABRAHAM,' the citizen who did not despair of his country, the magistrate who energetically defended the cause of liberty and the Union: this title satisfies him, and in truth it is a finer title than that of CÆSAR. America is strong enough not to fear for her liberty." M. LABOLAYE was right, and those politicians who profess alarm for American liberty because General GRANT keeps several military officers about him, do not show much sympathy with the confidence of their compatriots. A better knowledge of American history might increase their faith: as Senator WILSON stated in his speech the other night, the practice so abhorred in GRANT is warranted by the example of WASHINGTON, whose Secretary, Major General KNOX, conveyed the first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States. However, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and we ought therefore to exercise indulgence towards the anxieties of the Reformers. Such charity is not at all incompatible with the belief that General GRANT values the reputation won by his defense of the Union and by his confidence in the Republic in evil days more highly than any glory to accrue from even successful usurpation.

PERSONALITIES IN SPEECHES.

A writer whose ability and knowledge entitle his opinion to much respect, thinks it a matter of regret that the resolutions adopted and the speeches listened to by the late GRANT meeting in New York, bore too personal a character. He seems to contrast the speeches unfavorably with those of Messrs. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, delivered at the same place a few days before, characterizing the former as marked by a tone of odious denunciation and invective rather than by quiet, practical and logical elucidation of the great questions in controversy before the people. So far as this criticism affects the resolutions passed by the meeting we confess that it appears to us so irrelevant and unjust as to suggest the possibility that the critic did not have the resolutions before him, and had forgotten their tenor. A more likely supposition is that his remarks refer not to an authentic copy of the resolutions, but to a partisan statement of their purport, though it is difficult to understand how even an enemy could give such an account of them as would justify the condemnation to which we refer. In fact, the resolutions are excellent in the conciseness, directness, clearness and point with which they state the views and feelings of the Republican masses concerning the Administration and its chief.

As regards the speeches of Messrs. SICKLES and WILSON there is certainly more color for the charge of personality. Proper names abound in each of the speeches, and the names roughly handled are the names most familiar for some time in the mouths of all men who take any interest in national politics. Each of them has become a watchword or rallying cry of party, a representative of eager passions as well as principles. Hence it was quite natural that even a skillful epitomizer of the speeches in which such names were assailed, should select the strictly personal passages for transmission by telegraph, as being the most characteristic as well as piquant and entertaining. Such passages are also most commonly chosen for circulation in the newspapers as specimens of the speeches, which they are unable to publish entire. Unfortunately, these selections often give no more satisfactory idea of the discourses from which they are taken, than the famous brick gave of the house which it was intended to advertise. In truth, though not as personal as the telegraph representedthem, the speeches which our neighbor criticises were unavoidably personal if adapted to the occasion on which they were delivered. The New York meeting was called in response to the meeting of the so-called reformers, the speakers being expected to answer the arguments and allegations of the assailants of the Administration. Now nothing can be more manifest or better understood than that the entire Reform movement, as it is named, is personal in origin and character. Its leaders are Republicans, or they are nothing. Every important principle they dare avow, already forms part of the Republican creed, and if they were candid, their motto would be "men, not principles." Holding or professing to hold Republican doctrines, they are arrayed against the men whom the party has selected to carry them out, and whom they propose to expel from office, that their places may be taken by men whom they deem better. Hence the struggle which the Reformers have started is emphatically a personal contest, in which the character, qualifications and actions of certain well known functionaries are necessarily canvassed and scrutinized with the utmost intensity of inquiry. If malignity with its complete apparatus of misrepresentation and calumny takes part in the conflict, though honorable Reformers may not be responsible for the circumstance, nothing happens which they as sagacious men did not foresee. As a matter of fact it is well known, that whether in the honest endeavor to expose evil or in mere partisan malignity, most of the prominent leaders of the Republican party, including the President, have been for many months continually assailed by the Reformers with relentless acrimony. Senator SCHURZ with his powerful intellect and excellent culture apparently finds no difficulty in enlisting the great principles of philosophical politics and statesmanship in the cause of opposition. With the stores of history and philosophy at command, and also guarded by good taste, he feels small temptation to use the ordinary weapons of partisan warfare. Yet even SCHURZ is unable to conceal the intensity of his personal hatred of the President, and affects--it is impossible to be believe that he really feels--concern for the liberties of the country from his military usurpations. Though we have no sympathy with SCHURZ'S revilers, we think it impossible to study his character and career without discovering that he is a man of towering ambition, who would almost unavoidably find himself in opposition, under whatever circumstances might offer him the opportunity of leadership. The charge that he ever boasted of carrying the German vote in his pocket is of course an absurd invention, which there is no credit in repeating. SCHURZ has too much taste to express even if he had not too much sense to feel such confidence as the boast would imply. In the report of General SICKLES'S speech prepared for publication by himself the charge, we notice, is not directly made. With reference to Mr. SICKLES'S remarks about the Missouri Senator, the subject of them would probably admit that, while not complimentary, they convey mild personal disparagement in comparison with one of his own invectives against the Administration.

Mr. SICKLES'S assault upon SCHURZ was in truth much less damaging than it was intended to be, and was a gentle and ineffective thing in comparison with Senator WILSON'S reply to the speech of Senator TRUMBULL. Its severity was the severity of truth, as it was a complete and satisfactory refutation of most of the statements which gave force and importance to Mr. TRUMBULL'S remarks. The charge of personality cannot justly be made against it, as it is personal in no other sense or way than that it is mainly taken up with a series of allegations which owed their significance to the distinguished man who too rashly made them. In reading Senator WILSON'S reply one wonders that a politician of SCHURZ'S experience should have indulged in statements so easily shown to be incorrectly or disingenuously made.

TWO CINCINNATI CONVENTIONS.

It turns out that there are to be two Cincinnati conventions, at least so we are informed by a circular evidently put forth in the interest of the general movement. From it we learn that convention number one was called by the "Liberal Republicans of Missouri," January 24, 1872. This call was addressed to Republicans only, to meet "at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May, there to take such action as their convictions of duty and the public exigencies may require." This call, we are informed by the circular, was responded to "by the Republicans of Cincinnati," through Governor J. D. and others, "in behalf of themselves and others." Among those who responded was Mr. GREELEY. Of the origin of convention number two, to be held on the same day, the circular says:

"Liberal Republicans of Cincinnati had prior to the above call, formed a central organization, *without distinction of party, and including many Democrats*, declaring substantially the same sentiments set forth in the Missouri call; and to this is added 'they did not choose to give up that organization; and many of them preferred the broader basis, thinking it was desirable to unite all harmonious elements in this movement."

So there are to be two Conventions, one composed of Republicans exclusively, which Mr. GREELEY and his friends will attend--the other composed of Democrats and Republicans professing nearly the same objects, with a broader purpose--free trade, perhaps. Are the "Liberals" split at the outset?

PERSONAL.

Governor John W. Geary arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel Wednesday evening in time to attend the gathering of Grant men at the Cooper Institute.

Father Gavazzi was one of the passengers on the steamer Russia which arrived Wednesday. He is now at the New York Hotel. The present visit of the ardent and eloquent advocate of Italian unity will recall the excitement that was caused by his outspoken sentiments of hostility to Papal sovereignty during his previous one. The lapse of time, though it has impaired the physical energy of the former friend of Pope *Pius*, has not destroyed his zeal in his crusade against Catholicity and in devising how to advance what are to him the interests of his country.

Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte has actually set up as a milliner in London and advertises for custom. She was a peasant girl and her low degree procured her no favor under the imperial regime, though she seems to have completely won the love and devotion of the coarse and bully-hearted Prince Pierre. Last year, after the overthrow of the Empire, Pierre elevated her from a mistress unto a wife, as he had always promised to do. Amid the falling fortunes of the house, she alone seems competent to rise to the dignity of earning her own living--a quality that without doubt secures the admiration of her lazy husband.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Thursday, says: "Mr. Daniel Turner, son of the late Commodore Peter Turner, U. S. N., and for some time past in the metal trade of N. & G. Taylor & Co., of this city, left yesterday for San Francisco, to take the next Pacific steamship. Mr. Turner goes as United States Consul to the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan; and with introductions from the Japanese Embassy here as well as his official documents. He will certainly honor his position, and may be of service to the business interests of this city."

Mlle. Nilsson sold flowers at the Homœopathic Fair in New York. As each victim would come up, Nilsson would say: "I sell you *une fleur de passion, Monsieur?*" "O yes," said the victim--"a dozen--?" "And I weel deem it in your *buttonniere?*" interrupted Nilsson, as she caught hold of his coat lapels and commenced pinning it in--the passion flower. "How much shall I pay?" asked Brown's Boy. "O, fifte tolor for dese verree rare *fleur de passion*," replied Nilsson, with a smile which drew out the poor victim's soul, heart and depleted pocket-book.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Thursday says: "The legion of friends of George H. Stuart, late President of the Convention, will learn with pain that he is very severely afflicted with his old disease, asthma. He was barely able to get to the Convention yesterday forenoon and speak a few feeling words, possibly his last in any National Convention."

A lady boarding in Twenty-third street has for some time kept a $1,000 United States bond hidden on the floor under her trunk, believing that valuables are safest where they are least likely to be looked for. Wednesday, returning to her room, she saw that it had been swept, and looking under the trunk found that the bond, which had been in a yellow envelope was gone. Calling the chambermaid she asked her if she had swept up such an envelope, and was told that she had done so, and had emptied the sweepings into the ash barrel on the sidewalk. The lady ran at once to the barrel and there found her bond lying half way out of the envelope on the top of the ashes, where it had been lying unobserved over an hour.

IT WAS E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and not "M. E. Smith" as the telegraph had it, who read those excellent resolutions at the Grant meeting Wednesday night.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Address of the Retiring President, Dr. E. A. Wood, Delivered Before the Allegheny County Medical Society, April 16, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your Constitution requires that the retiring President shall deliver a public address. The subject must necessarily be left to the inclination and discretion of that officer; and while it is understood that in some way it shall be connected with medicine, yet it is not required that it shall be strictly and and severely scientific. I understand, then, that any subject, related to medicine, or to the medical profession, will be a legitimate theme for my address on this occasion.

I shall call your attention to the relation which our Medical Society sustains to the profession of this county. It would, no doubt, be a more attractive and eloquent task to wander among the beautiful fields of our science, culling the flowers and tasting the fruits that give such beauty and richness to our broad domains. I choose rather to walk in the humbler and homelier path of duty, by directing the attention of the medical men of this county to the importance of a more thorough organization.

In presenting this subject before you, I regret that I cannot command that attention and conviction which is more readily yielded to the words of maturer years. Let the desire to promote the interests of the profession, plead for youth, and let reason and right be an excuse for claiming for the subject that consideration and dignity which it so justly deserves.

The question is sometimes asked, what good does this Society effect? It is proper that we pause, while we analyze, and honestly answer this question. If our Society does more harm than good, we should disband at once. If its efforts are fruitless, we should discontinue it. But, if it is found to be productive of good, then every medical man in this county, who desires to see his profession exalted, should not only advise its continuance, but should also heartily and actively aid in making it a more efficient and complete body.

This Society is productive of enough good to warrant us in saying that it is a success. Before the elements of this success are pointed out, it is nothing more than justice to warn you of the error of expecting too much from it. The attainments of a medical organization must not be measured by its results in teaching and advancing medical science, alone. This would be a correct way to judge the success of a medical school, or college, but the merits or demerits of our Medical Society must be estimated by a different standard. Those great discoveries which crowd each other so rapidly, and which cause our science to advance with such giant strides, do not emanate from societies. Those great principles which constitute the Science and Art of Medicine are not the result of conventional inquiry, but rather the result of solitary research in the laboratory, of lone labor in the anatomical room, of individual observation at the bedside. Research and progress in science and art depend upon individual application, and not upon that of assemblies. The profound oracles of the Temple are not revealed amid the clamors of the multitude. The Priestess meditates at a silent shrine.

While the advancement of medical science is not of the alms, yet the great and principal object of all medical organization is, to promote the interest of the *profession*, and to throw around it the charm of a dignified brotherhood.

While individuals are laboring to develop and perfect science, we, as an assemblage of individuals, labor to promote and protect our interests as a profession. Therefore we spend years of toil and study to acquire the science and the art, shall we fold our arms and allow the profession to fall into ruin? The science of medicine is not the profession of medicine. The abstract principles of science may be understood never to be applied, yet the profession may be in a state of anarchy, its rights trampled on, and it may be one of dishonor and degradation. Let us then justly understand, how much and what kind of ground to expect from our profession, and not only enabling us to criticize its effects, but also to unite and direct our energies to fulfil this, its most important design.

What our Society tended to harmonize and fraternize our relations as a profession? We claim that it has, and in this much is productive of good. This manifest good result to us, who have been constant in our attendance here, is a matter of self-experience. We know that we have secured the acquaintance of medical men here, of medical men from other parts of the State, and from all sections of the United States, whom we otherwise would not have known. We believe that no other source could have opened up to us such scenes of social pleasure, of interest, and of profit, that will ever be remembered as oases in life's desert. We acknowledge that at our meetings friendships have been formed that make the privilege of belonging to a profession honored by so true men. Our experiences here have given us fresh encouragement, and made us more ambitious to excel, not only as scientists, but as men to become more worthy of a profession--the noblest pursuit of man. While the outside world is slow in recognizing our merits, and appreciating our calling, here we find that our mission is understood, and its greatness valued. Are not all these privileges and benefits of some value in promoting the interests of the profession in this neighborhood?

It is to be feared that the older members of the profession do not always appreciate the advantages of lending a helping hand to the young practitioner. You, to whom we look up as the Nestors of our art, have more than an ordinary responsibility resting upon you. We claim some of your experience, your counsels and your friendship. Let us sometimes be surrounded by an atmosphere of correct precept and example. We may breathe it, and this imitate your good. Induce us by your actions to give more of our time to our profession, meet and encourage us to meet here with you, and thus surround us with such motives and influences that it will make it well nigh impossible for us to err. A good way to school a young physician in selfishness and jealousy, is to treat him coldly, to withhold your friendship from him, and thus impress him at the very threshold of his entrance into the profession that each one is for himself and the devil for all. We have been related enough men a power in the land. Our city must ever remain the metropolis of a vast tract of country, watered by three great rivers that flow down at the sounding sea, bearing the production of three rich valleys as are to be found upon the continent. Through this vast territory, teeming with a thrifty people, Pittsburgh medical men are not heard of, are not appreciated as their talents deserve. It is not because you are undeserving, but because you take no steps to familiarize your merits and your claims with the people. No medical journal goes out to the myriad physicians around us, as the chronicler of the medical times. No medical institution opens its halls to invite the students of this populous region to seek here at home an education upon terms as advantageous as can be procured abroad. No free hospital swings wide its doors of mercy to shelter and succor the wounded and diseased.

The absence of these facilities is not a fanciful drawback, nor my notice of them the pretext for adorning a sentiment. It is a real drawback to the progress and prosperity of the profession in this county. The absence of them is a drawback, because their presence denotes the co-existence of a live profession. The people do not look to our science, but to our implements and our work as the index of our capability. What would be thought of the wisdom of a religious order, that would neglect to erect its churches, preferring to worship and found its Sunday schools? What must the people think of a profession that neglects to found its school, to publish its journal, and to erect its hospital?

These remarks may be criticised, and they may be denounced as too harsh and severe, but no one will maintain that they are unfounded. The more harsh and severe, we are made to see and feel the importance of courting the distinction and popularity, the sooner we will secure our due appreciation and prominence before the public. We cannot advertise our pretensions in the newspapers, cannot plead our cause from the stump, the bar or pulpit, we cannot educate the people up to an appreciation of rational medicine--but we can manifest to them that we are trustworthy, by showing them the monuments of our enterprise and industry.

The world is not far enough advanced in intelligence to appreciate the merits of science and art, only as they produce some patent and tangible examples of good. The name of Galileo would have perished with that of thousands as learned as he, were it not for his telescope. The safety lamp of Sir Humphrey Davies did more to give him popular notoriety than all his more wonderful science by which he invented it. The miner, ignorant of science, could, nevertheless, understand that the product of science would light him with safety down deep in the dangerous caverns of the earth. The world values the work of the telegraph, and yet it does not appreciate the patient and toiling science that through many years and long years enticed to earth the electric angel, the tallest and swiftest messenger of the sky, tamed it, and taught it to speed as quick as thought with news from continent to continent, through the silent caverns of the deep sea. It is not so much the proficiency in our science that shall popularize our profession as the *work* we may do that shall strike the popular key. We may be eminent in learning, and yet if we take no measures to bring our profession into prominence, the world will fail to appreciate us.

While a blatent and bragging parade is contemptible, yet a too modest and retiring attitude is also injurious to our interests, and, may I not justly add, to the interests of this community. Genuine worth ought to assert itself, and it is the prerogative of every able medical man to make himself and his profession prominent and popular, providing he does it by honorable way. One honest means of obtaining notoriety, is to exhibit to the people our zeal and integrity, by organizing, purifying and elevating our profession in this county.

It is our duty to bring our profession into a greater prominence. We seem to serve as the back ground of a picture, where upon every conspicuous the prominent figure of the front. The chicanery of mountebanks, who, under the name of our great science, palm themselves off, with all their unholy deceits upon a credulous public, give them an infinite advantage over us. We cannot resort to their knavish practices, nor can an honorable profession pollute itself with such degrading and contemptible competition. How shall we be protected from these pretenders who rob them of money, trifle with their health and send scores from this country yearly to their untimely graves.

The law does not guarantee protection. If we ask for legislation to suppress quackery, and to make scientific attainments the basis and the test of capability to practice medicine, our statesmen meet us with the taunting reply, "O, you doctors seek for class legislation?"

The clergy, who are supposed to be men of liberal education, do not lend their great influence to warn the public against this swarm of of medical frogs, more foul than the batrachians that stunned the halls of the Pharoahs. Witness the shameful array of reverend names that swell the certificates of all the quack doctors and nostrums of the land.

The press, with all its boasted valor in fostering science and art, gives us small aid and comforts. Nothing in the shape of quackery is so obscene, absurd, or ridiculous, but it can have a conspicuous place in the columns of most of the newspapers.

The people, pleased and puzzled by the jugglery of mountebanks, and misled by the unworthy influence of short-sighted statesmen, mistaken clergy and a venal press, are not disposed to give much sympathy and protection to true medical science.

Where then shall we look for protection, but within our own marks? Amid all this noise of fanatics, and babel of pretenders, let the medical men of this community assert their claims with that dignity and assurance which is ever the attribute of genuine worth. Let us take as our right, a more prominent place in the busy drama of life. Let us be more active, more vigilant, more harmonious. While quackery flourishes in our midst, we seem to fold our hands, and in a learned, but mistaken inactivity, we wait for the people to appreciate our wisdom, and our skill. While we are, like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up, other interests are at work to lure the people to the irregular and dangerous practitioners of the day, that swarm to our city like vultures to a prey.

If a school of anatomy, a medical journal, a free hospital, will any one of them, or all of them, promise to instil fresh life and confidence into our ranks, let us have them. If any one of them is needed, let us set about its consummation in earnest, and work for it until we secure it.

But, gentlemen, let us make no blunder in the manner in which we go about securing these much needed improvements. Let us early be convinced that our first step is to close up our ranks and become thoroughly organized. If we are earnest and harmonious in our endeavors to place our profession in its true and merited position before the public, we will be as sure to succeed as that our cause is just and our profession worthy. This success must and will come if our county Medical Society is properly supported.

The value of organization cannot be too highly estimated; its importance is truly wonderful. It will be profitable for us briefly to examine the effect of organization in the economy of other human affairs. It has long been held that the Press is the Archimedean lever that moves the moral world. A power has recently been called into existence by the spirit of the times, which seems to dispute the sceptre of authority with the old King Press. This new and mighty potentate is to be found in the political rings, trades unions, communes, and other societies that have lately sprang into existence, and by their silent and irresistable influences, have startled the world. What makes the old thrones of Europe tremble to-day? The Internationals, an organization of the people.

It is not claimed that all unions are always productive of good. Unfortunately they are often in error, and their actions are sometimes stained with crime. But they are none the less powerful because they are sometimes wrongly directed. The austerity of their rules, and the alacrity with which they are obeyed; the harmony of their deliberations and the enthusiasm of their labors, prove what a fearful advantage exists in community of action. We behold what wonderful authority and power may be wielded by a zealous, harmonious and organized body of men. So convincing are its demonstrations of power, that all human pursuits, to-day, present their claims under the dominion of Unions. Politics, religion, brains, capital, labor, and government itself are guided and controlled by them. Their effects are felt in every department of industry, and instead of the various callings placing themselves under the patronage of princes, churches, or States, they now unite to redress their own grievances and enforce their own demands.

If co-operation is found to be advantageous in all other pursuits, is it not probable that it will also be a powerful agent in securing our rights? All other pursuits are benefitted, their rights maintained and their power increased by organization. Can we afford to let our profession drift along in a sluggish current without the infusion of life from this new power? In the great battle of life--that mighty race for conquest--a harmonious, severe and protracted struggle must be put forth to even hold their own. How much less effort will make a victory with unfilled, discordant and disunited ranks? If the question were asked, What is the most important object to promote the welfare of the medical profession? the answer should be, unity, organization.

There remains another aspect in which the profession of America should examine the importance of organization. I allude to it in the form of our Government, and the relation which we sustain to it. We have no "friend at court" to speak for us. In this we differ from the profession in European countries, where the rulers are educated in the highest degree, and by virtue of their learning and authority they become the ruling patrons of science and art. Those governments foster and protect education and skill. Some of the greatest scholars of modern times have been, or now are, connected with the governments of the British, French, German and Austrian empires. Where are more refined scholars than a Disraeli, a Gladstone, and other compeers in the English Parliament? These men of science are always ready to encourage and protect a profession adorned by a Simpson, a Watson and a Cooper. Gaze with admiration at the encouragement and lavishment heaped upon the profession by the two dynasties of imperial France! The healing art shone with a radiance that cast its aliars crowned by her appreciative and bountiful monarchs. It was a sacrilege and a crime for ignorance to step within the hallowed circle that surrounded such men as Nelaton, Velpan and Rossean.

The same generous and fostering spirit is eminently exemplified in Germany, in Switzerland and in Austria. Their educated rulers are early taught that the glory of an empire is to make it the seat of learning. They aggrandize their nations by filling them with men of science and art. They realize the fact that a masterly knowledge of chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and the other kindred branches, is a necessary requisite to constitute the true medical man, and that ignorance of these constitutes quackery.

When we contemplate the illiberality manifested toward us by our own government, our medical profession is not flattered. In Europe there is comparatively little need for the medical profession to organize to secure the protection of the empire, for *there* princes, and kings, control the favor of the profession. But we must curry favor with our rulers. While the ignorance and shortsightedness of our statesmen is in a degree responsible, yet the peculiar constitution of our government has its effect also. A Republican form of government must necessarily be one of sufferance and leniency. We are all free, and we sometimes carry our freedom to a hurtful extreme. We all claim the divine right to practice medicine, little caring whether we have the scientific right or not. Our government tolerates and even protects this great wrong.

This is a weak point in our nation, and the organization of the whole profession is the only means to rectify this great mistake. The medical profession must be its own arbiter. We have no powerful patrons, but we have voices which, if united, would be thunder in tone, we have rights that harmonious action would secure, we have demands to which the world would yield us. There is more promise of good results from co-operation with us, than there exists in the profession of any other country on the globe.

In conclusion, let me point you to the glorious future that awaits the coming profession, when it shall be completely systematized, and its ranks filled with earnest and harmonious workers. The business of medicine, which is now crowded, will be purged of the cumbersome weeds of quackery. A more exalted and exacting education will so discourage the indolent and the adventurous, that none but the honest, the zealous and the persevering will enter upon its arduous paths. Charlatanism will be a crime in law, and the unworthy and incompetent who now claim recognition in our ranks, will no longer bring distrust and disgrace upon the profession that has already too long suffered ignominy from the blunders of third and fourth rate doctors.

This is not a medical millenium woven out of the romantic skein of fancy, but rather the certain, sober and practical results of organization. As "eternal vigilance is the price of human liberty," so is united vigilance the price which is to redeem our profession from the thraldom of quackery and prejudice.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE.
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

The Price of Health.

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with spurious and worthless drugs, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SPRING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE POINTS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY

& DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLES JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

A Very Large Assortment of
FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,

CARBOLIC TROCHES.
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,

POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,
Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. P. Bradley, Jr., Graham Eagle, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HAVANA CIGARS--WE ARE JUST IN receipt of another Invoice

Genuine Havana Cigars

Of the following celebrated brands: Henry Clay, Upmann, Partlan, Flaco, Carlton Eagle, Antiguedad, in assorted sizes. Also, a full line from one of the best Key West Factories. Smokers will find the best assortment of Fine Cigars in the city, at

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO'S,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Stock

OF

NEW SPRING

Millinery Goods,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Misses and Children's Linen Hats,
Misses and Children's Pique Hats,
Infants' Lace and Cashmere Caps,
Ribbons, all widths and colors,
Flowers, in all the New Spring Shades.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

A NEW STOCK OF

SHOULDER SCARFS

AND

LIGHT FANCY SHAWLS.

New Spring Skirts,
New White Skirts,
New White Aprons,
Lace Collars and Undersleeves,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Dolly Varden Skirts and Bustles.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams,
Tickings, Checks,
Cottonades, Jeans,
Cassimeres and Cloths,

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia.

We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
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AND OTHER NEW GOODS

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FURNITURE COVERINGS,

THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT

WALRAVEN'S,

MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT

PALMER'S,

No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.

BLIGH'S FOLDING DESK,

Or Table Attachment for

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULLA, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison, BANKER,

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Transacts a General Banking Business,

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFFERENCES:

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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

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A. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, 1872.

The flow of currency from the interior continues, large amounts having been received during the day by various banks throughout the city. The effect of this is seen this morning at the Clearing House settlement, when bank notes were freely offered for Eastern exchange at par. It seldom that the balance of trade is such to make it pay to ship currency East, but should exchange continue to advance as the season for remittances approaches, we may expect to hear of the banks making up their Eastern accounts by increasing bank notes. The Clearing House statement of to-morrow will determine whether the supply of currency is superabundant or not. The fact that the banks are receiving large remittances from the interior does not necessarily indicate a profitable ease in loanable funds, as the bulk of the funds thus received is ordered to New York and Philadelphia, although a portion remains here and helps to supply the market with bankable funds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished to them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evng.
Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	114
Bonds of 1869	113½	113½	114
Bonds of 1864	114½	114½	114½
Bonds of 1865	114½	114½	114½
Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113	113½
Bonds of 1867	113½	114	114½
Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
6s	103½	103½	103½
6s	111½	111½	111½
6s	111½	111½	111½
6s	111½	111½	111½
6s	111½	111½	111½
ency 6s	111½	111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Pacific Railroad	
Pacific Railroad	114½

We have received the card of S. F. Bell & Co., a new banking firm at Bellevue, Pa., who offer their services at that place, for a general banking and collection business. Morton, Bliss & Co., the Financial Agents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, report the sales of that road as follows:

	Feb. 1871.	Feb. 1872.
	$834,115 09	$373,994 77
	262,354 03	260,401 69
	$141,761 04	$136,407 08
	Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, '72.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, '72.
	$898,061 17	$823,482 93
	773,086 31	628,813 74
	$125,054 76	$225,679 79
	$43,865 86	$43,865 86
		3,303 96
	11,562,032 46-100	
LAND GRANT BONDS.		
	$10,400,000 00	
	$396,000	
	261,000	
		$7,217,000 00
		$9,180,000 00
LAND NOTES ON HAND.		
		$4,020,655 74

The following table shows the prices of gold stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange to-day:

	10-30	11-30	12-30	1-30	2-30	3-00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
United Tel	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	113¾
Silver	95¾	96	96	96	96	96
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Express	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
Large Ex	96	96	96	96	96	96
Am Express	96	96	96	96	96	96
States Ex	96	96	96	96	96	96
York Central	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Central scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
and Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
& North'n	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
land	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
ferred	81¾	82	82	82	82	82
	96	96	96	96	96	96
	96	96	96	96	96	96
ad Mort'g	96	96	96	96	96	96
ad Alton	96	96	96	96	96	96
	122	122	122	122	122	122
	96	96	96	96	96	96
ferred	96	96	96	96	96	96
	96	96	96	96	96	96
	96	96	96	96	96	96

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Debate in Parliament on Slavery in Cuba.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this evening, Thomas Hughes, member for Frome, moved an address to the Queen, praying her to urge on the Spanish Government the prompt fulfilment of its treaty obligations, so long neglected, in regard to slavery and the slave trade in the Island of Cuba. In support of his motion Mr. Hughes reviewed the origin and progress of the war in Cuba, and its connection with the slavery question. He quoted from and strongly commented on what he styled the atrocious proclamations of the Captain-General, and condemned the reckless and savage manner in which the war had been carried on on the part of the regular army, as well as on the part of Europe called Cubas but by the dregs of Europe called Cubans but by the dregs of Europe called Cubans and volunteers—men hired for a war of rapine and extermination. While Spain was pouring her troops into Cuba, that island was pouring her thousands of refugees into the adjacent colonies of Great Britain. America had already protested against the policy of Spain, and he hoped that Great Britain and other nations would join in the protest. In conclusion, Mr. Hughes declared that Spain really desired the abolition of slavery, and refused to consent to it only on account of the supposed interests of this dependency of Cuba.

Charles Gilpin, member for Northampton, seconded the motion of Mr. Hughes. He said the chief interest in the insurrection in Cuba was the abolition of slavery. The course of action proposed in this motion was therefore, in reality, friendly to Spain.

Mr. Arbuthnot was opposed to the motion. He said he had visited the Island of Cuba, and was free from personal observation to deny the stories of cruelty which had been spread around. He hinted at the propriety of retrenchment on the subject of the Spanish diplomatic functions. The Bishop answers apologetically, affirming that civil honor is in no way affected by excommunications.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 19, 1872.

River ten feet six inches and falling. The Express left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. Weather cool and pleasant. M.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Kansas farmer in Sumner county owns 51,000 head of cattle, and continues asking for another barn, and then, like Rip Van Winkle, won't count that." Perhaps he has heard of Colonel King, of Texas, who has a snug little farm of 34,132 acres, whereon are pastured 65,000 horned cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats, when even in Sumner county he would live in a winter of discontent.

"Mother," said a little boy, "I've got a bad headache and a sore throat, too." "Well, you shall have some medicine," said the mother "It's no matter," retorted the shrewd urchin. "I've got 'em—but they don't hurt me."

The city of Vicksburg is afraid of being abandoned by the Mississippi river. That respectable stream appears to have taken an aversion to the obstinate city that once gave General Grant so much trouble. The river is tying to cut through a peninsula opposite the city, and leave the place high and dry, and several miles inland. The people are in consternation, but the Father of Waters is inexorable.

The "Valley of Death," near the Mohave river in California, is said to be fifty miles long by thirty wide, and shut in by thoroughly mountains. "It is devoid of vegetation," says the poetic party that describes it, "and shadow of bird or wild beast never darkens its white, glaring sands." It is a deep valley with no water, and parties that have wandered into its bounds have inevitably perished. It is strewn with skeletons, and take it for all in all must be a very disagreeable place to pass the summer in.

Some rabid statisticians figure out a yearly generation of twenty-one million dogs in this country. Of this number he estimates that about one hundred thousand go mad annually and bite ten thousand people. From reading the Western papers recently we should judge that about that number of persons were bitten every week. The above computation suggests an interesting problem in canine arithmetic: If one hundred dogs bite ten thousand people in one year, how many dogs will it take to *bite forty millions* of people in the same time, and give us all the hydrophobia? And how many *bites* shall we have apiece?

The Philadelphia Public Building Commissioners have resolved, by a vote of nine to two, that there shall be but a single building erected, and that one upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. To this wise conclusion the Commissioners have been long coming, and that it has been reached at last is chiefly due to the fact that the public sentiment was unitedly opposed to the erection of several edifices where one would better answer. Such as opposed the intersection plan were mainly those who sought to prevent the public buildings being erected anywhere except upon Independence or Washington squares.

A number of curious phenomena were connected with the late earthquakes in California. Miners at work three hundred feet or more under the ground were entirely unconscious of any physical disturbance at the surface. While wooden buildings stood against the shock well, adobe and brick structures are reported to have gone down like banks of earth.

A Calcutta correspondent predicts a speedy repetition of the horrible scenes of the mutiny of 1855. He says that a precisely similar state of affairs exists now as existed then; that the poor people are hopelessly in debt to the zemindars, or small landed proprietors, and that, without aid from government, their condition will become intolerable and a rebellion inevitable.

It often happens during protracted trials that one or more of the jurymen are incapacitated by sickness or death. In cases that are likely to be of long duration, the French courts select one or two extra jurors, who are required to be present during the trial, and listen to the evidence and arguments like the rest. They do not go into the consultation room, however, unless vacancies occur in the original twelve, in which case they replace the absentees. Thus the trouble and expense of a second trial are often avoided.

Our western Indians were long supposed to be the greatest experts at torture, but the Chinese, it seems, are more advanced in this fiendish capacity. A court at Hong Kong lately condemned a criminal to be killed by wakefulness. The culprit, a strong and helthy man, was kept awake constantly for fifteen days, his sufferings for the last few hours being of the most excruciating character. At last he dropped down and the heart ceased to beat. Roasting alive is a mercy compared with such torture.

Cincinnati is to have a new hotel, $300,000 having been solicited, and the location, corner Central avenue and South streets, secured.

MEMBERS of the Committee on Appropriations who have given the subject attention agree that at least four of the navy yards might be a together dispensed with without detriment to the national interests. This would reduce the expenses of this part of the naval service one-half. The force that in the opinion of many can be given up, are the Kittery or Portsmouth, the Boston or Charlestown, Washington City, and Philadelphia yards. There would then remain the yards at Brooklyn, Norfolk, Pensacola, and San Francisco. And these, it is argued, with what private works can do for the Government, would meet all the real wants of the country.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Democracy—Dispatch from P. F. Blair.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—In the Democratic State Convention J. R. Head, of Bienville Parish, was elected President. The day was consumed in discussion. The following dispatch was received, and will be read to-morrow:

"WASHINGTON, April 19.—Our friends here think it would be good policy to defer the Democratic nominations until after the convention in Cincinnati.

[Signed] FRANK P. BLAIR."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally on Saturday from the lower lakes to South Atlantic and eastward, with light southerly winds and diminishing pressure; increased cloudiness will prevail from upper lakes to gulf, with very probably rain and southerly winds, nearing to westerly. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A later Boston dispatch states that Mrs. Maines was an habitual drunkard, and that rum was probably the cause of her death.

South Carolina had a tornado Thursday night which did great damage. In Chester sixty-two houses were demolished, and many others damaged. No lives were lost.

The National Sunday School Convention continued its sessions at Indianapolis yesterday. The following is the committee appointed to prescribe a uniform system of Sabbath School instruction: Clergymen—J. H. Vincent, D. D., M. E. Sunday School Book Concern, New York; John Hall, D. D., Presbyterian, New York; Warren Randolph, D. D., Baptist, Pennsylvania; A. L. Chapin, D. D., Presbyterian, Wisconsin; Richard Newton, D. D., Episcopalian, Philadelphia. Laymen—P. G. Gillett, Methodist, Illinois; George H. Stuart, church at large, Philadelphia; B. F. Jacobs, Baptist, Chicago, Illinois; Henry B. Haven, Congregationalist, New London, Connecticut.

Eliza Couldock, the actress, died at Salt Lake City, yesterday.

At Wheeling, yesterday, John Scarborough, formerly Chief of Police, was shot dead by George W. Robinson, during an altercation at the Emerald saloon. No third person witnessed the occurrence, and Robinson, who gave himself up, claims that the deed was done in self defense. The quarrel was about a game of cards.

The Republican primaries were held in San Francisco yesterday. A full delegation to the State convention was chosen, pledged to Grant and against the Yerba Buena island cession.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

We find the following in the Indiana (Pa.) *Democrat:*

"Hon. T. B. Penniman, of Wayne county, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention in the interests of reform."

Judge Balcom in his letter declining to attend the GRANT meeting on account of his position on the bench, concludes as follows:

"The masses of Democrats who are not office-seekers, as well as the Republican masses, feel that the best interests of the country require Grant's reelection. And I predict that he will receive fifty votes from Democrats for every one he shall lose by disaffected Republicans. I say this because I am so associated, whereby I get my Democratic friends who are not office-seekers; who love their country more than party, mean what they say, and will not be traded off by political leaders to loose principles are five loaves and two fishes."

Gen. Logan has within a few days declared that he has no idea of going to the Cincinnati Convention, and never entertained the thought of deserting the Republican party.

There is not either of numbers or strength in the "Liberal" movement in Illinois—the State which alone all others was expected to come out strong. A Chicago dispatch says:

The call is signed by thirty-eight persons, of whom twenty-five are from the city and vicinity of Springfield, and the other three at as many different points in the State, and therefore may be claimed as delegates at large. Small as is the list in numbers, it is much more significant in the political influence it represents, as it does not contain a single man, with the exception, perhaps, of Horace White, who has of late years been powerful in the State, and who was even taken into consideration in determining its action.

Says the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago: "Many of the persons proposing to attend the Cincinnati Convention have hit upon a project of doing so without the risk of compromising themselves; that is, unless the new departure should turn out a brilliant success. They hire rooms in the hotels of that city in the names of other families. Thus, if the movement turns out a success, they will blossom out into full-blown Liberal Republicans. If it prove a failure, they will quietly return home and now they had neither hand nor part in it. One leading hotel keeper in this city has hired quite a number of rooms in his own name for parties who intend to hide the Convention if it is a deer, and miss it if it is a calf."

Of the great Grant meeting the New York *Herald* says: "A marked feature of the great gathering at the Cooper Institute last night was the absence of the professed ward politicians generally prominent on such occasions. If any of them were in attendance they were so completely outnumbered by citizens who seldom take any part in political demonstrations as to escape observation. It is evident that the bitter opponents of the administration that Grant's supporters are to be found in the public offices; but out of the thousands inside and outside the Institute last night probably not fourths were solid business men of the city, who never sought an office and who hold themselves independent of party. Merchants, shipowners, bankers, lawyers, mechanics and laborers filled the hall or stood patiently round the outside platforms in order to evince their confidence in the President, and to show their desire that he should continue at the head of the nation for another four years."

A Washington letter says: No person now doubts that Grant will be nominated by acclamation at Philadelphia, so that the real interest will center about the struggle for the Vice Presidency. The most careful observers predict the renomination of Mr. Colfax on the second ballot, the first being informal, and not indicating his real strength. The opposing elements of Mr. Colfax are active and shrewd, and evidently have no intention of abandoning the contest thus early in the fight. Senator Henry Wilson doesn't apparently gain ground as rapidly as expected in fact, it is willfully drifted to him from the East and Southern States bordering on the Atlantic Coast.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage April 19, 1872.

	Cents.
R. H. Loughabaugh, Chicago, Illinois	3
J. W. Bonnes, Sandy Lake, Pa.	3
H. P. Laird, Greensburg, Pa.	3
R. K. Biss & Son, New York, N. Y.	3
Haughton, Perkins, Wood & Co., Boston, Mass.	1
W. J. Bails & Co., Oil City, Pa.	1
Mrs. Prudence Tompkins, West Philadelphia, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Suicide of a Pittsburgher.

D. M. Book, formerly connected with the insurance business in this city, and well known here, committed suicide yesterday in Chicago, by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Book left this city some time ago for Chicago, and was employed as book-keeper by a firm on Franklin street. He leaves a wife and two children in this city. It is said that the deceased was an opium eater.

Death of a Physician.

The many friends of Dr. R. C. Beatty, a well known physician in this city, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred yesterday at his residence in East Liberty. Dr. Beatty was an old and highly esteemed citizen, and by his genial manners made friends with all those with whom he came in contact. He also enjoyed a large practice and was generally successful. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Mellon, and was fifty-nine years of age.

Escape of a Defendant.

Yesterday Alderman Strain issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Slaven, charged with committing an aggravated assault on Robert Davidson. The parties reside in Millvale township, and the officer in charge of Constable E. E. McCluney and Thomas Anderson. The ordination and installation services will take place in a few days. The usual services will be held to-morrow in the Eleventh Ward school house.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TRIAL OF G. W. N. YOST FOR PERJURY.

At the opening of court, the case of the United States vs. Yost, indicted for perjury, in swearing that he was the inventor of an improvement on the Climax Mowing Machine, whereby the cutter-bar was made flexible, was resumed.

Charles C. West and William Heston were recalled on cross-examination, and admitted that they had heard that Mr. Crosby claimed the invention. Heston thought, however, that it was after he had applied the improvement that he heard that Crosby claimed it.

James Birch testified that the first complete model of the improvement was made by Heston, assisted by Eicheberger, about the middle of November, 1865. Witness detailed a conversation in which Yost said: "I admit that Heston invented that lever, but it belongs to me, for I bought it and paid him for it." The most common name for it was Heston's lever, and it was considered essential to the success of the machines.

Thomas Birch testified that he saw the little wooden model made by Heston; could not say positively that Yost saw it; saw the men working with Heston in getting the lever ready for the big machine. Yost passed in and out frequently while Heston was working at the model. That was the only lever applied to a big machine.

Anton Albee testified that Heston showed him the lever in the fall of 1865, and that in a year or so Yost wanted. Heston said Yost was mightily tickled with it.

Seth Park testified that he saw Heston's model in October or November. Heston told him the purpose of the invention. Groom came in at the time, and wanted to see the model, but Heston would not let him see it. Yost afterwards came in, and Groom told him about it. Yost then went to Heston and talked to him (as witness supposed) about the model. Yost told Heston to go to work at once and put one on a big machine. Afterwards, about Christmas time in Washington, Heston said he was going to have a nice thing out of it, and that he would have to come back and be signed over to them before a Notary Public.

Wm. S. Post testified to having been shown through the shops in December, 1865, by Yost. Heston was asked what improvement he had made on the machine. Yost then said, "Heston has got among the lever that raised and lowered the cutter bar, and said it was a fine improvement. Shortly after Mr. Heston's wooden model a few days after 16th November. The invention was explained by Heston. It was afterwards applied to a big machine, and subsequently put into use on the machines.

Charles M. Young testified that he resided at Meadville; was in the fall of 1865 a member of the Atlantic Mower and Reaper, which Yost asked several times to purchase. Finally sold out his model to Yost and Crosby, and while explaining to them Yost said, "That is something like Heston's device." Crosby said: "Yes, it answers the same purpose." Witness asked if they had applied Heston's device, and they said they had just got it on the first machine. Yost and witness then went into the shop and saw it. Yost explained it, but did n t claim any part of it as his own.

Cross examined—Think this was in November; not in December.

Owen Jones was recalled and said his recollection was not clear as to whether Yost and Heston came together to him about the lever; Yost told witness to pay special attention to the lever. Thought so, as the lever was an excellent thing, and something was needed.

On cross-examination he stated that it was about the middle of October when Heston first showed him the model. Mr. Heston brought it. Mr. Jones and Mr. West were represented as having said they saw the model between August and October. This was an error. Witness did not see the model till about the middle of October.

The testimony for the prosecution here closed.

THE DEFENSE.

MR. DINSMORE opened the case for the defense. He stated that Mr. Yost had been a citizen of the oil regions for about ten years, and was ruined financially by the railroad swindles. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, a company having been organized in February, 1865, at Corry, for that purpose, Mr. Yost was President of the company. Two years ago he sold out, and the Climax Mowing Machine Company was organized and succeeded the Yost Company. Mr. Yost invented another machine, a model of which was shown. The patent for this machine he also did not invent anything until after the 20th of October, 1868; that between Heston and Yost. It was admitted Heston invented an improvement; that Heston's invention never was used on a big machine, but was only a model; nor was the principle that was applied; that the inspiration came through Heston, and Yost felt kindly to him on that account, and on that account he would take no for what he had done; that Heston said he would take whatever Yost should give him, and was worth to him, provided he would give him steady employment; that then Yost paid Heston fifty dollars, and promised him work as long as he was responsible; that the model was then shipped to the Speaker, as attorney at Washington, on the 19th of December, 1868; that Heston, with considerable difficulty, claimed broadly a device for lowering and raising the cutter-bar at the rear end of the frame.

Mr. Dinsmore then explained the difference between Heston's claim and Yost's invention, and gave a history of the controversies which led to what he styled the "interference" proceedings, etc. He claimed that all that Yost and the Democrats, who, by the "interference," was strictly true, and that he would swear to the same thing to-day.

Mr. Dinsmore then read in evidence the whole of Yost's deposition before the Notary Public, which was admitted and read to the jury. On trial.

VERDICTS IN CRIMINAL.

A plea of guilty was entered in the case of David Brennan, charged with retailing liquor without having paid special tax. The case will be referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of John W. Fruit, indicted for retailing liquor without license and keeping a house been open for business. Moving liquor from a bonded warehouse and selling it the same without paying the tax.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the divorce case of Annie H. McIlroom vs. John McIlroom, the respondent is a resident of Springfield, and the other three at as many different points in the State, and therefore may be claimed as delegates at large. Small as is the list in numbers, it is much more significant in the political influence it represents, as it does not contain a single man, with the exception, perhaps, of Horace White, who has of late years been powerful in the State, and who was even taken into consideration in determining its action.

David Davis vs. the Dollar Savings Bank, garnishee. Action to recover money in the bank said to belong to Cyrus Fitch, against whom plaintiff had a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Caroline Hamilton, executrix of T. B. Hamilton, deceased, for use, vs. Joseph Wilson. Action to eject defendant from possession of a dwelling adjoining near Soho. A compulsory non-suit was entered, with leave to move Court in banc to remove the same.

The next case taken up was that of Robert Wray, Jr., vs. T. L. McCandless. This was an action of replevin to recover on a promissory note given in payment of certain shares of the capital stock of the Lincoln Oil and Mining Company. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Lutz vs. Moore & Son, before reported was amicably settled.

Robert Woods, Esq., vs. Nelson Jones. Action to recover for services rendered as an attorney, extending over a period of twelve years. Mr. Woods, during that time, tried an important equity suit, involving a large amount of property, which was finally successful before the Supreme Court. He also transacted other legal business for the defendant and his father. The only matter in which he failed was that Mr. Woods had not been employed at all. Verdict for plaintiff $1,500, the exact amount claimed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of George Whitaker, charged with larceny on oath of S. Duff, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Lieut. S. Hazar, Wm. Flinn and Sol. Coulson, all members of the Mayor's police force, were tried for committing an assault and battery upon David McKee, whom they arrested. Jury out.

SUNDRY SUITS

At Alderman Taylor's.

Alderman Taylor, of the Ninth ward, entertained quite a number of litigants yesterday. First came Mary McKenna who charged Henry Hunbaugh with larceny. Mary alleges that Henry visited her residence on Mulberry alley and stole two five dollar bills from her. Georgie Ward, a boarder in the same house, charges the same defendant with carrying off her money box containing two dollars. Mrs. McKenna also makes information against Edward McAfee and others, charging them with forcibly entering her house, and when ordered to leave threatened that they would stone the domicil. The defendants in the several cases were all arrested and held for hearings.

Before the same magistrate appeared Wm. Murdock, who charged Wm. Clarke with obtaining boarding by false pretenses to the amount of fifty dollars. The "pretense" was as alleged, that the defendant had plenty of money in the bank when the prosecutor maintains is not so. The accused was held for a hearing.

Sarah Greenland charged Joseph Trump and Mrs. Trump with false pretenses. Mr. G. alleges that some two weeks since the defendants rented a house from him on the pretense that they were man and wife. Subsequently they left the house, not paying the rent; and upon inquiry he is led to believe that Trump is Trump, but that Mrs. Trump is a Mrs. Douglass. The Alderman will deal out justice in the case on Monday, when the hand holding the most trumps will win.

Another complainant before Alderman Taylor was Mary Arthurs, who accuses Peter McGilson of false pretenses. Mrs. Arthurs says that McGilson owes her twenty dollars for two months' rent of a house. He has been putting the payment off by assuring Mrs. A. that he held notes of sundry Liberty street firms and would pay her. He produced them, and ex-amined them, however, that the notes are all moonshine, and takes this method of proving it. Further testimony showed that McGilson, with kicking her while she was lying on a mattress on one of the floors of their residence. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Dunn.

New Church Organized.

The Eleventh Ward Mission, which has met with great success since its organization, and which is now in a flourishing condition, was organized by the session connected with the Second U. P. Church into a United Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening last. The mission will hereafter be known as Wylie Avenue U. P. Church, as the congregation have purchased a lot on the avenue, and propose to build shortly. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hanna, after which the mission was organized into a church, as it is termed, by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, and others propose to unite with the church soon. An election for elders was held, resulting in the choice of Captain R. E. McCluney and Thomas Anderson. The ordination and installation services will take place in a few days. The usual services will be held to-morrow in the Eleventh Ward school house.

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SENTENCE day in the Criminal Court.

THAT additional railroad track on Thirty-third street promises to create considerable trouble.

TICKETS for Forepaugh's Menagerie, Museum, &c., at Pittock's book store.

DENNIS MCSPERRIT has filed an application for divorce from his wife, Mary Ann, on the ground of desertion.

MR. JOHN C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins township, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from the Third district.

HON. J. P. JENKS, Judge of the Common Pleas of the Clarion district, is in the city, stopping at the Robinson House.

REV. VAN DE MARK delivers his third lecture to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music. Subject —"Our Boys." Seats free.

THE blockading of Liberty street in the vicinity of the grain elevator by the trains of the several railways is becoming a greater nuisance daily.

OWING to a misunderstanding between the agent of Maguire's Opera House and Signor Blitz, of the Fakir of Ava, no performances will take place to-day.

THERE was a slight fire yesterday at Braddock's Fields, in the house of Mr. Jennings, a widow lady. It was put out in good time.

J. MATTHEWS, an employee at Carneigie, Kloman & Co.'s mill, Thirty-third street, was seriously injured yesterday, by falling against a planing machine.

FIFTEEN artists appeared in the cast of "One Night in a Bar-room" at Mayor Blackmore's matinee yesterday.

AFTER the first of May the cars of the Central Passenger Railway will be run every fifteen minutes, instead of every twenty minutes, as at present.

JOHN LITCHFIELD, the individual who stole eighteen dollars from the money drawer of Muth's bakery, on Diamond, has been committed to answer at Court.

MOLLIE OLIVER paid a fine for getting drunk and acting disorderly in Alderman Gripp's office yesterday. Last night she turned up again in the same condition, and was furnished with a cell for the night.

BARNEY BOOTH, a well known patron of the lock-up, was arrested again last night for drunkenness. He should be disposed of under the new act of Assembly in relation to indigent persons, &c.

THE vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Philip Flinn, Assistant Superintendent of the Water office, was filled yesterday by the appointment of Mr. Charles Hoerr, a brother of the retiring Postmaster.

H. MEYER and John Heinkle have had several suits about the possession of a room in the rear of 168 Stone, Fifth avenue. The disputed room will hereafter be transferred from Alderman Anderson's office to the courts.

THE railroad crossing at Try street and Second avenue has been furnished with a large bell—that, too, by the company, without any request from Councils. The bell is quite a nuisance to citizens and pedestrians will be better protected hereafter.

SURETY of the peace was the charge preferred before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Caroline Meyer and Mary Horner, Caroline Riel, prosecutrix. The parties reside on Spring Garden avenue. Warrants issued.

A CHARGE of desertion was preferred yesterday, before Alderman Gripp, by Sergeant Osborne, against D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, by his wife, Mary Johnson, who alleges that the accused has deserted her, and now refuses to support her. A warrant was issued.

THE Commissioners in the Independent School District of the City of Wilkins met in their office this afternoon, at one o'clock, at Wilkinsburg, to hear bids for grading and coal. Messrs. Hood, Negley, T. J. Craig and R. C. Mellon are the Commissioners.

MICHAEL MCGRAW called on Alderman Strain yesterday and charged a woman named Mary Ann Hall, a resident of the Diamond hill, with the larceny of a five dollar note, a watch and a revolver from him while he was visiting at her house. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

MR. JAS. O. STEWART, of Verona, died at his residence in that borough yesterday. Mr. Stewart was agent for the A. V. R. R. at the point named, and had been connected with the road for several years. His many friends will be of his decease with regret.

MR. JAMES MCCULLY, through his counsel, excepts to the award of viewers in the condemnation of his property, on Brilliant Hill, for the reason that the award is much too low, and that the Water Commissioners seek to appropriate much more ground than is required for reservoirs.

WILLIS WAGNER, an arrival (on a raft) from the neighborhood of Gean, visited a house of ill repute on Diamond alley, yesterday, and, during his temporary absence, knocking down several of the inmates and demolishing the furniture. He was interrupted in the midst of his labors, and paid $28.50 for the pleasure of the interview.

ONE of the mules attached to a passenger car on the Second avenue line, while proceeding along Ohio near Middle street, about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell into an excavation for a sewer. Another mule attached to a cart fell into an excavation on Third street about the same hour. The animals were taken out with considerable difficulty.

G. W. MARSLAND et al., charged with the larceny of a quantity of copper, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor, in default of bail was committed for trial. On their way to the county jail two of the prisoners attempted to make their escape, but after giving officers Cuppies and Dressler a lively race were recaptured.

WILLIAM A. STEVENSON, Esq., General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in answer to a letter addressed to him by John H. Hampton, Esq., states that he has no truth in the assertion, made in some of the newspapers here concerning the contemplated or alleged purchase by the company of several acres of ground in Allegheny, on Penn street and Lawrenceville. No such purchase has been contemplated or consummated.

JACKSON DAVIS, a young man aged twenty-four years, was before Mayor Gallow, yesterday, for disorderly conduct, and was fined $5 and costs. A gentleman from Virginia, was without friends and money, and asked to be sent to the House of Refuge. The Mayor thought that he was too old to be confined in life to be admitted to that institution, but that another institution had been established for the accommodation of just such cases. He will adopt that method of disposing of the unfortunate.

OFFICER MILLER, of Mayor Gallow's police force, had a hearing before Alderman Strain, of Manchester Graham, of Allegheny, on two charges, one for assault and battery and the other for larceny. Prosecuted by James Campbell, proprietor of a saloon on Federal street. It appears that Mr. Campbell, a few days ago, was standing in the Mayor's office, when he acted in such a manner that the officer deemed it his duty to arrest him. The Alderman sustained the action of the officer and dismissed the charge at the cost of the prosecutor.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mrs. Margaret Martin appeared before Alderman O'Donnell and made two information's against Alex. Gorman, one for assault and battery and the same for carrying concealed weapons. Some time ago the Court ordered a child of the defendant's into the custody of Mrs. Martin. Gorman insisted on taking to see the child to which Mrs. Martin objected. The other day he entered the house, and, it is charged Mrs. Martin by force, choked her and knocked her down, as is alleged, and then threatened to kill her. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gorman, who is accused.

NUMEROUS complaints have been made before Mayor Gallow against the character of a house kept by Wash and Diamond, in the fall of 1865, at it is stated that the house is visited at all hours of the night by parties who act in a disorderly manner. The police made a raid on the house, Thursday night, and arrested the father and his three daughters, Mrs. Thompson and Susan. Three other female parties in the house at the time. The girls are aged fourteen, seventeen and nineteen respectively. The Virginia had a hearing yesterday, when the father was committed to the workhouse six months. The Mayor has reserved his decision in the case of the girls.

A Scoundrel at Large.

A case of more than usual magnitude was brought up the attention of Alderman Koenig, yesterday. Mrs. Margaret Dougherty, the proprietress of a boarding house in the Twelfth ward, accused Barney Dougherty (no relation) with attempting to outrage her little daughter, aged nine. Dougherty entered the child into his room, and throwing her upon a bed covered her face with a pillow, and would no doubt have accomplished his purpose had not the child struggled and fortunately entered his room. The scoundrel at once fled from the house and made his escape. Alderman Koenig has detailed a couple of officers in search of the accused, and it is hoped that their efforts may prove successful.

SUPERIOR AND CHEAP.

Where to Buy Your Hats and Caps—All the Novelties at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood Street.

The well known firm of Messrs Wm. Fleming & Co. have fully demonstrated the advantage of a practical business experience, as all their customers can testify. Their long connection with the Hat and Cap business, and thorough knowledge of it, enable them to purchase goods at such low rates that they can afford to sell at smaller profits, and in addition to this, they sell a better quality of goods than is usually brought to this market. The facilities of Messrs. Fleming & Co. for purchasing goods in large quantities, enable them to offer superior inducements to country dealers, and we would advise all who have not purchased their stock to call on the firm named, as they can save money by so doing. Their spring stock, which has just been received, is an unusually fine one, and embraces all the novelties of the season. Their goods are all of the latest and most fashionable styles, and are suited for either city or country trade. The same liberal inducements are extended to the trade and to individuals, and dealers and persons who desire to purchase at retail will alike find it advantageous to call at No. 139 Wood street, and examine the immense new stock on exhibition.

A CHANGE.

Where They Can be Obtained—Goodman & Mackley's Emporium of Fashion—Immense Stock and Lively Trade.

We take pleasure in informing the trade and our readers generally that the well-established and popular firm Messrs. Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street, have just received and opened at their establishment a stock of hats, caps and straw goods, that will bear favorable comparison with any that has ever been brought to this city. Messrs. Goodman & Mackley select their stock at the best Eastern houses, buy none but the best goods, and as a result have on hand at all times fashionable styles, simultaneously with their appearance in New York and Philadelphia. In addition to the superiority of their stock, we can also call attention to the fact of the extensive as to fill the capacious premises occupied by the firm from pavement to roof, every room containing all the goods that can be conveniently displayed.

With their present stock the firm feel fully prepared to meet any demand of the trade that may be made upon them, and to furnish their customers with the latest styles of every description of the best quality, that for style or finish cannot be excelled by any offered either here or in the eastern market. Among the specialties of which they are sole agents for this section, will be found the very latest styles in silk and soft as well as every description of fancy hats that have made their appearance the present spring. The public will find both the gentlemen comprising this firm genial and obliging in the extreme, and always anxious to give their patrons a fair equivalent for their money. The house of Goodman & Mackley has always been characterized by liberal dealing, and Goodman & Mackley have ever been regarded as one of our most reliable business firms. Wholesale buyers and individual purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the establishment of Messrs. Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street, before making purchases of hats, caps or straw goods elsewhere.

The Light Running Domestic.

R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on H. Myers, 140 Wood street. He is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generators and Fountains are the most simple in construction, and less liable to get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The Light Running Domestic.

R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

The Best House in the City

To purchase brushes or notions cheap, wholesale or retail, is at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. TTHS

Have You Concluded to Start a Store?

Call at Thompson & Co.'s for your notions and brushes, and a hundred other articles, at cheap prices. TTHS

The Light Running Domestic.

R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

**Pittsburgh and Castle

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

GEMS OF POETRY.

Hopes and Waves.

Hopes on hopes from the bosom sever,
But the heart hopes on, unchanging ever;
Wave after wave breaks on the shore,
But the sea is deep as it was before.

That the billows heave with a ceaseless motion,
Is the very life of the throbbing ocean;
And hopes that from day to day upstart,
Are the swelling wave-beats of the heart.
Buckert.

True Courage.

Stand but your ground, your ghostly foes will fly—
Hell trembles at a heaven-directed eye:
Choose rather to defend than to assail:
Self-confidence will in the conflict fail:
When you are challenged you may dangers meet—
True courage is a fixed, not a sudden heat;
In always humble, lives in self-distrust,
And will into no danger thrust.
Bishop Kent.

A Good Time Coming.

When men forget their love of gold,
And love their honor more;
When truth is only current coin,
And counted o'er and o'er;
When men love freedom for its sake—
For all as well as one—
And for the greatest good their work,
From day to day, is done;
When men throw self aside and live
For some just purpose high,
Then will the glorious era come
When none shall fear to die.

Song.

Take back the bow, though beaming
Brightly as bowl ever shone;
Oh! it but sets me dreaming
Of days—of nights now gone!
Then, in its clear reflection,
As in a wizard's glass,
Lost hope and dead affection,
Like shades, before me pass.

Each cup I drain brings hither
Some friend who once sat to;
Bright lips—too bright to be wither;
Warm hearts—too warm to die:
Till, as the dream comes o'er me
Of those long-vanished years,
Then, the cup before me
Seems turning all to tears.
Tom Moore.

Anticipation.

When failing health, or cross event
Or dull monotony of days,
Has brought me into discontent,
That darkness round me like a haze,
I find it welcome to recall
Those chiefest goods my life has known,
Those highest days, that brightest all
The cherished seasons that are flown.

No year has passed but gave me some;
O unborn years, nor one of you—
So from the past I learn—shall come
With not such precious tribute due.
I can be patient, since amid
The days that seem so overcast,
Such future golden hours are hid
As those I see amid the past.
Chambers's Journal.

My Life.

To me my life seems as a haunted house,
Where sad and passionate feet are dumb,
Up whose decaying stair no footsteps come;
Lo! this the hall, hung with sere laurel boughs,
Where long years back came victors to carouse;
But none of all that company went home—
For scarce their lips had quaffed the bright wine's foam,
When sudden death broke dank upon their brows.
Here, in this lovely, ruined house, I dwell,
While unseen fingers toil the chapel bell;
Sometimes the arras rustles, and I see
A half wild figure through the twilight steal,
Which, when I follow, pauses suddenly
Before the door, whereon is set a seal.
Philip Bourke Marston.

Woman's Love.

A woman's love is like the stream
Incased in winter's ice and snow;
Which by the sun's warm vernal beam
Is made impetuous to flow.

Her love is like a stock of rose,
Which in cold winter seems as dead;
Yet with the summer's breath it blows,
And then sweet flowers crown its head.

Her love is like the evening star;
Though long on earth in vain it gleam,
Yet waits in its cold world afar,
Till living eyes observe its beam.

Her love is like the nightingale,
Which in its cage, though wounded, sings;
Its heart and soul breathe in its wail,
When it laments imprisoned wings.
Boston Transcript.

So Near and Yet so Far.

Man dwells apart, though not alone,
He walks among his peers unread;
The best of thoughts which he has known,
For lack of listeners are not said.

Yet dreaming on earth's clustered isles,
He saith, "They dwell not long like men,
Forget that their soft lips can smiles
Flash far beyond each other's ken."

He looks on God's eternal suns
That sprinkle the celestial blue,
And saith, "Ah, happy shining ones,
I would that men were linked like you!"

Yet this is sure, the loveliest star
That clustered with its peers we see,
Only because from us so far,
Doth near its fellows seem to be.
Jean Ingelow.

Sick Room Hints.

A sick-room should have a pleasant aspect. Light is essential. Blinds and curtains may be provided to screen the eyes too weak to bear full day, but what substitute makes up for the absence of that blessed sunshine without which life languishes? The walls should be of a cheerful tint, if possible, some sort of outdoor glimpse should be visible from the bed, even if only the invalid lies, if it is but the top of a tree and a bit of sky. Eyes which have been traveling for long, dull days over the pattern of the paper-hangings, till each leaf and leaf and quirl is familiar—and hatefnl—brighten with pleasure as the blind is raised. The mind wearied of the grinding battle with pain and self, finds unconscious relief in the fresh interest. Ah, there is a bird's shadow flitting across the pane. The tree-top sways and trembles with soft rustlings—a white cloud floats dreamily over the blue—a bee hums with delight and wonder, the bird himself comes in sight and perches visible on the bough, dressing his feathers and quivering forth a few notes of song. All the world, then, is not flying from us because we are, is not tired of its surroundings—has not the back-ache! What a refreshing thought! And through this glimpse of another life, the fresh, natural life from which we are shut out—like the whirl has nothing to do with pills and potions, tiptoe movements, whisper, and doctor's boots creaking in the entry—may cause the hot tears to rush suddenly into eyes, it does not seem good, but begin to say with a certain tremulous thrill of hope "When I go out again, I shall do"—so and so. Ah, if nurses, if friends knew how irksome how positively harmful, is the monotony of a sick-room, surly love and skill would devise remedies. If it were only bringing in a blue flowers to-day and a pink one to-morrow, hanging up fresh pictures, and if the monotony of the wall, or even an old one in a new place—something, anything—it is such infinite relief. Small things and single things suffice for the economy of his surroundings charged at once confuses an invalid; to have one little novelty at a time to vary the point of observation, stimulates and cheers. Give him that, and you do more and better for him than if you fill the apartment with fresh objects. It is supposed by many that flowers should be carefully kept away from sick people,—that they exhaust the air or communicate to it some harmful quality. This may, in a degree, be true of such strong, fragrant blossoms as lilacs or garden lilies, but of the more delicately-scented ones no such effect need be apprehended. A well-aired room will never be made close or unwholesome by a nosegay of roses, mignonette or violets, and the subtile cheer which they bring with them is infinitely reviving to weary eyes and depressed spirits.—*Scribner's.*

Confucius.

The most moderate of reformers was Confucius, and yet none have been by succeeding generations more extravagantly honored. In his time, the teaching and recorded example of the sages of Chinese antiquity were failing into neglect. The books which their honored labors were recorded already had suffered loss. Confucius saw the prevailing and increasing degeneracy, and the danger that the sacred books would soon perish entirely, and that the nation's religion and practical wisdom would fall into irremediable corruption. Without pretending to any superior gifts, or to any instructions of a supernatural kind, while yet in early manhood he began to devote his attention to collecting all that remained of the ancient scriptures, and to editing them with care, and urging the attention of others to the study of them, and to the preservation of the examples which they contained. He was a statesman, and aimed especially at the establishment of good government. Religion he viewed chiefly in its relation to morals and the peaceful order of the empire. While holding high public offices, he had a number of disciples, who diligently waited upon him at all times when he was free to see them, for the profits to be derived from his conversation. It was to him a matter of regret that none of the princes were to be found in that number. His estimate of himself was not over-confident or humble. He had no communications with God; he was only a man of respectable learning, anxious to revive the religion and virtues of the earlier times, and the study of the sacred books, and above the best he could by example to enforce the teaching. All that he can be justly said to have taught, as of his own judgment, was good, sound rational morality. Yet his followers soon began to speak of him as almost extravagant way, as more than mortal, and before many generations had elapsed he was exalted to be an object of worship. Fortunately for his reputation, his writings remain, as well as the best part of the sacred book on which he expended his editorial care; whether fortunately for China, in the long run, may be doubted. For the influence of his mind, his method, style of thinking is to this day controlling among the learned classes, and is the greatest obstacle encountered by Christian missionaries in the that land. Confucius was born in the year 551 before Christ, and died 478. He was followed by a numerous list of disciples, who who carried his doctrines, and reverence of his name, to the utmost bounds of China.—*Old and New.*

Street Car Propeller.

We copy the following from the New Orleans *Picayune*: Dr. Lamm, the inventor and perfecter of the ammonia street car propelling apparatus, seems to be devoting his entire existence to the discovery of a cheaper and safer motor for street car propelling purposes. In his indefatigable pursuits the doctor has recently applied steam, or superheated water, as it is preferred to be called by some, to the propulsion of street cars. The application assimilates with the ammonia process in this, that the main apparatus is located at the car station, where each car is to be supplied with the superheated steam acording to necessity. The experiments made on Tuesday and Wednesday, on one of the Carrollton street cars, have, we think, all the appearance of success. The car is provided with an iron cylinder, about eighteen inches in diameter, which passes from the top of the car sod extends along its entire length and weighs about 700 pounds. The water having been heated in the boiler at the station to a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit, is forced into this cylinder, and therein is to be found the propelling power which connects with an ordinary steam engine. To maintain the requisite temperature in the cylinder, that receptacle is clad with a thick rivetment of felt or some other equally non-conducting material.

"NO LIVING VOICE."

"How do you account for it?"

"I don't account for it at all. I don't pretend to understand it."

"You think, then, that it was really supernatural?"

"We know so little what Nature comprehends—what are its powers and limits—that we can scarcely speak of anything that happens as beyond it or above it."

"And you are certain that this did happen?"

"Quite certain; of that I have no doubt whatever."

These sentences passed between two gentlemen in the drawing room of a country house, where a small family party was assembled after dinner; and in consequence of a lull in the conversation occurring at the moment they were distinctly heard by nearly everybody present. Curiosity was excited, and inquiries were eagerly pressed as to the nature or supernature of the event under discussion. "A ghost story!" cried one. "oh! delightful; we must and will hear it." "Oh! please, no," said another, "I should not sleep all night—and yet I am dying with curiosity."

Others seemed inclined to treat the question rather from a rational or psychological point of view, and would have started a discussion upon ghosts in general, each giving his own experience, but these were brought back by the voice of the hostess crying, "Question, question!" and the first speakers were warmly pressed to explain what particular event had formed the subject of their conversation.

"It is you, Mr. Browne, who said you could not account for it, and you are such a very matter-of-fact person that we feel doubly anxious to hear what wonderful occurrence could have made you look so grave and earnest."

"Thank you," said Mr. Browne. "I am a matter-of-fact person I confess; and I was speaking of the fact; though I must beg to be excused saying any more about it. It is an old story: but I never even think of it without a feeling of distress; and I should not like to stir up such keen and haunting memories merely for the sake of gratifying curiosity. I was relating to Mr. Smith, in few words, an adventure which befell me in Italy many years ago, giving him the naked facts of the case, in refutation of a theory which he had been propounding."

Chambers's Journal.

"Now, we don't want theories, and we won't have naked facts; they are hardly proper at any time, and at this period of the year, with snow upon the ground, they would be most unseasonable; but we must have that story fully and feelingly related to us, and we promise to give it a respectful hearing, implicit belief, and unbounded sympathy. So draw around the fire, all of you, and let Mr. Browne begin."

For Mr. Browne turned pale and red, his lips quivered, his entreaties to be excused became quite plaintive; but his good nature and perhaps, also, the consciousness that he could real y interest his hearers, led him to overcome his reluctance; and after exacting a solemn promise that there should be no jesting or levity in regard to what he had to tell, he cleared his throat twice or thrice, and in a hesitating, nervous tone, began as follows:

"It was in the spring of 18—. I had been at Rome during the Holy Week, and had taken a place in the diligence for Naples. There were two routes, one by way of Terracina and the other by the Via Latina, more inland. The diligence, which made the journey only twice a week, followed these routes alternately, so that each road was traversed only once in seven days. I chose the inland route, and after a long day's journey arrived at Ceprano, where we halted for the night. The next morning we started again very early, and it was scarcely yet daylight when we reached the Neapolitan frontier, at a short distance from the town. There our passports were examined, and to my great dismay I was informed hat mine was not *en regle*. It was covered, indeed, with stamps and signatures, but one of which had been procured without some cost and trouble, but one "visa" was wanting, and that the all-important one, without which none could enter the Kingdom of Naples. I was obliged, therefore, to alight, and to send my wretched passport back to Rome, my wretched self being doomed to remain under police surveillance at Ceprano, until the diligence should bring it back to me on that day week, at soonest.

"I took up my abode at the hotel where I had passed the previous night, and there I presently received a visit from the Guarde Polizia, who told me very civilly that I must present myself every morning and evening at his bureau, but that I might have liberty to 'circulate' in the neighborhood during the day. I grew very tired of this routine, and that after I had explored the immediate vicinity of the town I began to extend my walks to a greater distance, and as I always reported myself to the police before night I met with no objection on that score.

"One day, however, when I had been as far as Alatri and was returning on foot, night overtook me. I had lost my way, and could not tell how far I might be from my destination. I was very tired and had a heavy knapsack on my shoulders, which with stones and relics from the ruins of the old Pelasgic fortress which I had been exploring, besides a number of old coins and a lamp or two which I had purchased there, I could discern no signs of any human habitation, and the thick hills, covered with wood, seemed to shut me in on every side. I was beginning to think seriously of looking out for some sheltered spot under a thicket in which to pass the night, when suddenly a turn in the path to step behind me fell upon my ears. Presently a man dressed in the usual long shaggy coat of a shepherd overtook me, and hearing of my difficulty offered to conduct me to a house at a short distance from the road, where I might obtain a lodging. Before we reached the spot he told me that the house in question was an inn, and that he was the landlord of it. He had not much custom, he said, and he employed himself in shepherding during the day; but he could make me comfortable, and give me a good supper also, better than I should expect to look at him; but he had been in different circumstances once, and had lived in service in good families, and knew how things ought to be, and what a *signore* like myself was used to.

"The house to which he took me seemed like its owner, to have seen better days. It was a large, rambling place and much dilapidated, but it was tolerably comfortable within, and my landlord, after he had thrown off his sheepskin coat, prepared me a good and savory meal, and sat down to look at and converse with me while I ate it. I did not much like the look of the fellow; but he seemed anxious to be sociable, and told me a great deal about his former life which he was in service, expecting to receive similar confidence from me. I did not gratify him much, but one must talk of something, and he seemed to think it only proper to express an interest in his guests, and to learn as much of their concerns as they would tell him.

"I went to bed early, intending to resume my journey as soon as it should be light. My landlord took up my knapsack and carried it to my room, observing as he did so that it was a great weight for me to travel with. I answered jokingly that it contained great treasure, referring to my coins and relics; of course he did not understand me, and, before I could explain, he wished me a most happy little night, and left me.

"I groped my way, and found myself was situated at the end of a long passage; there were two rooms on the right side of this passage, and a window on the left, which looked out upon a yard or garden. Having taken a survey of the outside of the house while smoking my cigar after dinner, when the moon was up, I understood exactly the position of my chamber—the end room of a long narrow wing, projecting at right angles from the main building, with which it was connected only by the passage and the two side rooms already mentioned. Please to bear this description carefully in mind while I proceed.

"Before getting into bed I drove into the door close to the door a small gimlet which formed a part of a complicated pocket-knife which I always carried with me, so that it would be impossible for any one to enter the room without my knowledge; there was a lock to the door, but the key would not turn in it, there was also a bolt, but it would not enter the socket for the door, for the door having sunk apparently from its proper level. I satisfied myself, however, that the door was securely fastened by my gimlet, and soon fell asleep.

"How can I describe the strange and horrible sensation which oppressed me as I woke out of my first slumber? I had been sleeping soundly, and before I quite recovered consciousness I had instinctively risen from my pillow and was crouching forward, my knees drawn up, my hands clasped before my face, and my whole frame quivering with horror. I saw nothing, felt nothing; but a sound was ringing in my ears which seemed to make my blood run cold. I could not have supposed it possible that any mere sound, whatever might be its nature, could have produced such a revulsion of feeling or inspired such intense horror as I then experienced. It was not a cry of terror that I heard—that would have roused me to action—nor the moaning of one in pain—that would have distressed, and called forth sympathy rather than aversion. True, it was like the groaning of one in anguish and despair, but not like any mortal voice; it seemed too dreadful, too intense, for human utterance. The sound had begun while I was fast asleep—close to the head of my bed—close to my very pillow; it continued after I was wide awake—a long, loud, hollow, protracted groan—making the midnight air reverb rate, and then dying gradually away until it ceased entirely. It was some minutes before I could at all recover from the terrible impression which seemed to stop my breath and paralyze my limbs. At length I began to look about me, for the night was not entirely dark, and could discern the outlines of the room and the several pieces of furniture in it. I then got out of bed and called aloud, "Who is there? What is the matter? Is any one ill?" I repeated these inquiries in Italian and in French, but there was none that answered. Fortunately I had some matches in my pocket and was able to light my candle. I then examined every part of the room carefully, and especially the wall at the head of my bed, sounding it with my knuckles; it was firm and solid there, as in all other places. I unfastened my door and explored the passage and the two adjoining rooms, which were unoccupied and almost destitute of furniture; they had evidently not been used for some time. Search as I would I could gain no clue to the mystery. Returning to my room I sat down upon the bed in great perplexity, and began to turn over in my mind whether it was possible I could have been deceived—whether the sounds which caused me so much distress might be the offspring of some dream or nightmare; but to that conclusion I could not bring myself at all, much as I wished it, for the groaning had continued ringing in my ears long after I was wide awake and conscious. While I was thus reflecting, having neglected to close the door which was opposite to the side of my bed, where I was sitting, I heard a soft footstep at a distance, and presently a light appeared at the further end of the passage. Then I saw the shadow of a man cast upon the opposite wall; it moved very slowly, and presently stopped. I saw the hand raised, as if making a sign to some one, and I knew from the fact of the shadow being thrown in advance that there must be a second person in the rear by whom the light was carried. After a short pause they seemed to retrace their steps, without my having had a glimpse of either of them, but only of the shadow which had come before and which followed them as they withdrew. It was then a little past one o'clock, and I concluded they were retiring late to rest, and anxious to avoid disturbing me, though I have since thought that it was that fact from my room which caused them to retreat. I felt half inclined to call to them, but I shrank, without knowing why, from making known what had disturbed me, and while I was yet debating they went and fastened my door again, and resolved to sit up and watch a little longer by myself. But now my candle was beginning to burn low, and I found myself in this dilemma, either I must extinguish it at once or I should be left without the means of procuring a light in case I should be again disturbed. I regretted that I had not called for another candle while there were people yet moving in the house, but I could not do so now without making myself heard, so I grasped my box of matches, put out my light, and lay down, not without a shudder, in the bed.

"For an hour or more I lay awake thinking over what had occurred, and by that time I had almost persuaded myself that I had nothing but my own morbid imagination to thank for the alarm which I had suffered. 'It is an outer wall,' I said to myself, 'they are all outer walls, and the house is built of stone; it is impossible that any sound could be heard through such a thickness.' Besides, it seemed to be in my room, close to my ear. What an idea! I must be, to be excited and alarmed about nothing; I'll think no more about it.' So I turned on my side, with a smile (rather a forced one) at my own foolishness, and composed myself to sleep.

"At that instant I heard, with more distinctness than I ever heard any other sound in my life, a gasp, a voiceless gasp, as if some one were in agony for breath, biting at the air, or trying with desperate efforts to cry out or speak, and then repeated a second and a third time; then there was a pause; then again that horrible gasping; and then a long-drawn breath, an audible drawing up of the air into the throat, such as one would make in hearing a deep sigh. Such sounds as these could not possibly have been heard unless they had been close to my ear; they seemed to come from the wall at my head, or to rise up out of my pillow. That fearful gasping, that utter despair of the breath, in the darkness and silence of the night, seemed to make every nerve in my body thrill with dreadful expectation. Unconsciously I shrank away from it, crouching down as before, with my face upon my knees. It ceased, and immediately a moaning sound began, which lengthened out into an awful, protracted groan, waxing louder and louder, as if under an increasing agony, and trending away slowly and gradually into silence, painfully and distinctly audible even to the last.

"As soon as I could rouse myself from the freezing horror which seemed to penetrate even to my joints and marrow, I crept away from the bed, and in the farthest corner of the room, pulled with a shaking hand my candle, looking anxiously about me as I did so, expecting some dreadful revelation as the light flashed up. Yet, if you will believe me, I did not feel alarmed or frightened; but rather oppressed, and penetrated with an immaterial, overpowering sense of awe. I seemed to be in the presence of some great and horrible mystery, some boundless depth of woe, or misery, or crime. I shrank from it with a sensation of intolerable loathing and suspense. It was a feeling which effectually prevented me from calling to my landlord. I could not bring myself to speak to him of what had passed, not knowing how nearly he might be himself involved in the mystery. I was content to wait where I was, and fended my door again, and resolved to sit up and watch a little longer by myself. But now my candle was beginning to burn low, and I found myself in this dilemma, either I must extinguish it at once or I should be left without the means of procuring a light in case I should be again disturbed. I regretted that I had not called for another candle while there were people yet moving in the house, but I could not do so now without making myself heard, so I grasped my box of matches, put out my light, and lay down, not without a shudder, in the bed.

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UPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

The Conduct of Life.

m of opinion that every mind that comes
the world has its own specialty—is differ-
om every other mind; that each of you
s into the world a certain bias, a disposi-
o attempt something of its own, something
own—an aim a little different from that
y of your companions; and that very
g man and very young woman is a fail-
o long as each does not find what is his or
wn bias; that just so long as you are in-
ced by those around you, so long as you
ttempting to do those things which you
thers do well intead of doing that thing
h you can do well, you are as far wrong,
r failing of your own right mark. Every-
sees the difference in children. They very
discover their tastes. One has a taste for go-
hersed, another for staying at home; one for
, another for games; one wishes to hear sto-
another wants to see things done; one is
drawing, the other cannot draw at all, but
n make a machine. This difference, as you
nce, becomes more pronounced. You are
distinct in your conception of what you
do—more decided in avoiding things
h your cannot and do not wish to do.
I conceive that success is in finding what
that you yourself really want, and pursu-
; freeing yourself from all importunities
our friends to do something which they
and insisting upon that thing which you
and can do. One person persists all the
disappointing his friends because he
es to be a painter, and they have no desire
he should be. Another does not like that
ather should insist upon sending him to
ge, because he really wishes to be a mer-
t or a manufacturer, or has a whim of his
Now that is easily mistaken by an ob-
e young man who has taken a fancy and
d really pursuing that which is his proper
ng. Though one may easily be mistaken
time, yet there is in his mind this partic-
fitness for a calling. The multitude of
sciences is endless, and in a right state of
ty the objects and aims would be much
numerous. For instance, in the German
ersities now, instead of having five or six
n professorships, they have 60 or 100—the
ion of sciences, the division of the parts of
classes of knowledge requiring so many
uctions. Well, I think that with the pro-
of society, the divisions of employment
not be 60 or 100, but thousands; and fin-
if one should say it, as many as there are
as many as there are women, that the
will be as many as there individual souls.
efore I wish that each young person
ld learn that secret, that he only can tell
self what it is that he is to do. It is reveal
him in the progress of his mind, always
oning revealed more distinctly, what that
ct is. He did not know it when he was a
k, he did not know it when he was a boy;
all is slowly revealed to him by every effort
akes in this direction or against it. For,
his laboring against his proper calling, he
himself met with obstacles that increase
e goes. When he is following his proper
ion, the leading of his inward guide, be
sisted by every step which he takes. The
ose for which he is made is always becom-
more and more clear to him. I believe
for every alive mind in its own direction,
e is a thought waking every morning—a
thought; that every day brings new in-
tion and facility; that even in the dreams
o night we are helped forward. There is
eat difference in our mind. Sometimes we
e heavy periods, when we don't think for
s or weeks or months; then periods of
vity. I think these depend very much up-
ourselves—upon our good behavior. If we
our opportunities, opportunities are multi-
d. If we neglect them, if we give up to
pleasures and amusement, they are with-
wn. The idle person ceases to have
ghts.—*R. W. Emerson.*

Income Tax Returns.

[From the New York Tribune.]

he blanks for income tax returns issued
year contain, as they did last year, a much
re inquisitorial schedule of questions than
law justifies. By the act of 1868 the Sec-
ors of Internal Revenue were authorized to
uire into the amount and the sources of
ry man's income, and all persons were
ged, under heavy penalties, to answer un-
oath the questions propounded to them
the law of 1870, under which the tax ie
collected, is very different. It is made th
y of "every person of lawful age whose
income during the preceding year exceed-
$2,000 to make and render a return
.... of the gross amount of his income,
s, and profits as aforesaid." The Com-
sioner of Internal Revenue stretches the
uirements far beyond this. On page 2 of
blanks is a form for a "detailed state-
nt" under sixteen different heads, which
tax-payers are expected to fill up. We
ak they may safely refuse to do anything
he kind, for the law only commands them
state the "gross amount" of their income.
page 3 are fifteen questions in the nature
a cross-examination, which the officers are
tructed to demand written answers. These
also entirely unauthorized, and it seems to
that they may be disregarded, and the no-
s printed on the backs of the blanks, "that in
suance of the acts of Congress you are re-
red to make out a return according to the
ms within," conveys a misstatement.
The most glaring usurpation of authority,
wever, is the demand of the Commissioner
d every person having a gross income of
than $2,000 shall make an affidavit
the effect that during the past
ir "he was not possessed of
income varied in the United
tes legal tender currency liable to be as-
sed according to the provisions of the act
July 14, 1870, and that during said year his
ire gross income from every source, esti-
ed in currency, without any deduction
diminution whatever, did not exceed
000." The Commissioner purports to draw
authority for this demand from section 13 of
law. But that section conveys no such au-
rity. It enacts that any person *"shall be
mitted* to declare under oath that he *is
s not* possessed of an income of $2,000 *liable
be assessed*," or that his tax has been as-
sed elsewhere; and he shall therefore,
the assistant assessor be satisfied of
e truth of his statement, be exempt from
ome tax in that district. In other words,
is applies not to gross incomes but to taxa-
incomes. We called attention to this mat-
a year ago, and Commissioner Pleasonton
stained our position in an official letter to
rviser Dutcher, March 30, 1871, in which
said: "Persons whose gross income during
year 1870, estimated in United States cur-
ncy, did not exceed $2,000, are not required
make any income returns, nor need they
ke any affidavit whatever. 2. Those whose
ome did not exceed the sum above men-
ned." And this is only common sense, for
sons having less than $2,000 a year are not
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are affected by its provisions than the inhab-
nts of Timbuctoo.
There are three classes of persons, therefore,
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ceeding $2,000 are exempt from making any
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vit to that effect, and thereby rid of all fur-
uble. 3. Those who are liable to the tax
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e not required to give the sources of their
venue in detail.

January in California.

rom a letter to the New York Tribune by Charles Nord-hoff.]

LOS ANGELES, January 25, 1872.

As I drove out into the country this January
orning with a friend, we met a farmer com-
ng into town with a market wagon of pro-
uce. It was a cloudless, sunny day,
d the plain where we met him was covered
ith sheep suckling their lambs, for it is al-
ady lambing time. The farmer's little girl
t on the seat with him—a chubby, blue-eyed
tle tot, with a sun bonnet half hiding her
rls, and a shawl, which her careful mother
d wrapped about her shoulders, carelessly
ung astride. To me, fresh from the snowy
lains and sierras, and with the chill breath
f winter still on me, this was a pleasant
nd novel sight; but the contents of
he man's wagon were still more
rtling to my Northern eyes. He was carry-
g to market oranges, pumpkins, a lamb, corn,
reen peas in their pods, sugar-cane, lemons,
nd strawberries. What a mixture of North-
rn and Southern products! What an odd and
onderful January gathering in a farmer's
agon! Around us the air was musical with
he sweet sound of the baaing of young lambs.
urely, there is no prettier or kindlier sight in
he world! Such a picture, full of peaceful, full-
ed ewes, with their lambs, covering a plain of
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WHO WAS TO BLAME?

There were three ways you might look
from Sarah Loche's window in the fourth
story of Madame DeVinney's "boarding-
house for women," New York.

Looking straight out, you would see
down a narrow alley which left a high
street below, and grew dirtier and less re-
spectable with every step, as it wound past
rubbish-lined back yards up to the square
court under Sarah's window. There it
came to a dead stop between high, thick
walls, and never got on again—just as many
inmates of the great house had wandered or
been driven—who shal judge of all alike?
—from the pleasanter highways of life, and
had come to a social standstill with the
living there. For Madame De Vinney's was
not well thought of, and those who never
troubled the rusty bell-pull on the front
door, took care that both the fact and the
reason should be no secret.

The other ways you might look were
short and unattractive enough—at least to
an ordinary observer. On the right a high
wall ran at right angles with Madame De
Vinney's, and from its two brown-shuttered
windows looked down into the same court,
and over the same stretch of irregular roofs,
to the rim of green, which ended both the
city and the third view.

The second view is the important one.
Indeed, I should scarcely have noticed the
others, were it not that, whatever place
they may have had at the opening of my
story in the mind of our heroine—if so ro-
mantic a title may justly attach itself to
one who knew no other heroism than love
and duty—they were once a great deal to
her. The dirty strip of earth that ended
sweetly her window, at first so small by
all from a friend, and was terribly affected
by the news.

Nothing could come to her from his well
or ill-being, but she had learned to pity and
learn to love him. Is not that enough?

She had some money saved by, and from
that moment she began to redouble her ef-
forts to save more. She had resolved to do
what money could do for Sarah, that she
had none of his own, and he must be saved.
Every day when the blinds were open she
could see him at work, and every day his
patient head seemed bent closer over his
table, and his moments of rest more fre-
quent. Once she saw him grope with his
hands in broad daylight, and then as if a
knowledge of his true condition had just
come to him, he bowed his head, and the
anxious watcher knew that he was crying
like a girl. Her tears fell fast as his own.

That night her gaudy jewelry went to
the pawnbroker and its price was added to
her hoard. The desired amount was reached,
and the next day Charlie Hilton, kneeling
with blinded eyes in his poor room, praying
for death, received a bank check for a sum
sufficient to secure him the best treatment.
Not a word accompanied the gift.

Then it was time for Sarah to set about
her plans for her own future. Her goods
were packed and taken away, and, alone in
her room, she made a solemn vow that if the
almost impossible could be done to save
the sin, if not the stain—O God! that they
should be separate—of her past life, she
would yet be worthy to love honestly, if she
could not be its object. One look almost
of triumph, a tearful glance at the
closed shutters across the way, and the door
was closed with the closing, let us hope, shut
in her sins.

Charles Hilton was restored to sight. Af-
ter his release from the care of the physi-
cians, he sought his benefactor in every way
to the reporters of two metropolitan
newspapers, and the committee seems to
have arrived at no further particulars as to
his career, except that he went to Paris and
to Cork between that time and February,
1871. At that period he returned to Lon-
don, and in consequence of the strong letter
of recommendation given him by his Cork
employers, succeeded in obtaining a situ-
tion in the West-end drapers at a
salary of £10 a year and full board. These
gentlemen gave him a good personal charac-
ter, but were obliged to discharge him at
the end of six weeks, during which time, in
two different departments, and finding him
utterly incompetent. From th's time to
July nothing seems to be known of him ex-
cept that he was "constantly seeking for
employment," and receiving it from
some of his friends. On the 24th of July he
was taken into service as clerk at a steam
wharf at a salary of £1 per week.

Here, however, discharged his duties efficient-
ciently, appeared to be frequently intoxica-
ted, and one one of the principal officers
was underbodily fear of him in consequence
of his violent conduct;" he was therefore
dismissed. A short article upon his case in a news-
paper office at 10s. a week. Thornhill again
got an engagement, through the exertions
of friends, with a draper's firm at Ludgate
hill at 24s. a week and board, but again
failed to fulfil his duties satisfactorily,
was unpunctual, "presented the muddled
appearance of a man who drank hard, was
constantly trying to borrow money, and
frequently running out to the public-house."
"There was not the slightest symptom or
complaint of his being in ill-health." He
was discharged on December 3 for his un-
satisf ctory conduct. After this he seems
to have gone rapidly down the hill. The
parish authorities, by their own showing, as
well as that of Thornhill and his wife, did
what they could. The family received as-
sistance amountng altogether to 27s. 5d.,
and one of the children earned 4s. 6d a
week, but although the mother stated on
oath that they were starving, and that if a
little food had been given the child would
not have died, the father is proved to have
been at the time actually spending from
three to five shillings per week at the public
house. The clergyman of the parish visit-
ed and relieved them, and got the children
into St. Paul's schools, where they received
in addition to their teaching a good dinner
daily. After a short time, however, they
were withdrawn by the mother on some idle
pretext. The relieving officer, finding the
place in which they were living "filthy, and
unfit for human habitation," repeatedly
urged their removal to the workhouse, but
this they positively refused; and after on
various occasions finding Thornhill drink-
ing or fetching beer from the public
house, this officer reported it no case for
further out-door relief. On January 20,
Thornhill was taken into the Convalescent
Home at Woodford, the wife and children
into the workhouse, and there the child
died.

Of course this story does not signify that
no honest and worthy folk ever starve to
death, but that care should be exercised in
almsgiving.

MOVEMENTS ON THE EUROPEAN CHESS-BOARD.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

An Austrian journal called *The Wander
ers*, and a French journal called *The Uni-
verse*, both Roman Catholic and Ultramon-
tane, publish statements asserting an al-
leged conspiracy between Prussia, Russia
and Italy to dismember Austria and
France. The thing is preposterous, and
these publications are no doubt made for
political ends; to alarm the latter nations,
to excite them against Italy and Germany,
and to embarrass Prince Bismarck in his
new policy. It is not necessary to enter into
the absurd details of the distribution of terri-
tory to the conspirators, as they have no
other foundation than pure conjecture.
That Germany and Italy are in alliance is
plain to everybody, as the German generals
have been carefully examining the whole
Italian armament, and have done it openly.
But that Germany is hostile to Austria is
untrue. On the contrary, Germany is
really united with Austria against Russia,
and the object of the arrangement is to
arrest all further aggressions of Russia in
Europe.

Our accounts from Europe leave no sort
of doubt as to the position of Russia. She
is preparing for war on a scale never before
known, from which it is plain that she ex-
pects to encounter no common antagonist.
She certainly would not be likely to join in
the dismemberment of Austria and France,
after having intervened to save Austria in
the time of Kossuth, and having determined
to intervene in the late Franco-German war
to save France from humiliation. Nor can
we conceive that Bismarck would be so
short-sighted as to join Russia in an al-
liance against Austria, which gives to her an
essential counterpoise against Russian am-
bition in Europe. In fact it is nothing
more than a new-paper effort to create dis-
traction where a great alliance is already in
existence.

The clash of arms in the old world will
come again soon enough without any has-
tening, and when it shall come it will be
sufficiently dreadful to satisfy the most
martial tastes. If we suppose, for the sake
of argument, that it is the ultimate aim of
Bismarck to annex all the German pro-
vinces of Austria to the German Empire,
any one can see that his true line of action
would be to act in unity with Austria until
the Power most likely to become more pow-
erful by the dismemberment should be hu-
miliated effectually, since Russia is already
too great to be allowed to become greater in
Europe without danger. France could not
help Austria, and Italy would not. It then
only remains to dispose of Russia, and this
is the fatal ambition of Russia are fully
aware of, and this is the reason for the pro-
digious preparations there for war.

We repeat what we have before said, that
the unity of Germany now is to mollify
French pride in some way that will admit
of either an active co-operation against Rus-
sia, or of a compensation of some kind, in
consideration of the acquiescence of France
in the German achievements. Such com-
pensation might be found in a remission of
the remainder of the indemnity or a relin-
quishment of a portion of Lothringen, not
required for German military purposes.
Our latest accounts from Europe say that
Germany is disposed to make concessions
to the French in the matter of the evacua-
tion. The reconstruction of the power of
French alliance is now the prominent topic
in Europe, and the drift of events seems to
indicate that it is likely to be arranged in
the form we have already stated; of a gen-
eral treaty between France, Austria, Ger-
many, Austria, Italy and other powers
against the universal dominion policy of
Russia. We have pointed out the reasons
of England's inaction, and for reasons not
possible in the case of France. With Ger-
many and Austria the alm would undoubt-
edly be the recovery of their Polish terri-
tories, unlawfully seized by the Czar Nich-
olas. Italy hopes to gain the Italian Tyrol
and to establish her power in Europe
despite the Pope. What pretext will be
made use of by the leading combatants to
force an issue, it is not easy yet to see.

EASTER EGGS IN PARIS.

There is no disguising that these eggs have
become to many persons a tax, a burden,
and a source of bitterness. So long as no
further innovation was attempted than sell-
ing sugar eggs in lieu of genuine ones it
was well; for a sugar egg, even when color-
ed pink and filled with carraway comfits, is
not much to be alarmed at. But one day
there appeared an artificer of woe who set
himself to blowing all the yolk and white
from an egg, cutting the shell neatly in two,
lining the halves with white satin, adapting
them to each other on the screw-top system,
and then putting a gold or a silver thimble
inside. This was the first *œuf a surprise*.
It looked like the real thing, and could be
sat by the donor in the donzel's egg-cup
with out fear of detection, until at the
critical moment when the spoon was going
to crash through the top everybody round
the table would cry out effectionately
"*Gare!*" and pleasantly mystify the recipient.
Of course this ingenious invention cost
from 20 to 50 francs, and found numerous
imitators. Duck's, geese's and swans' eggs
were pressed into service as capable of con-
taining not only thimble, but small scissors,
needle-case, etc., and of being sold at from
five to ten guineas. Then somebody asked
why one should not put earrings, sleeve-
links, or brooches into the eggs instead of
thimbles; and this led to an enterprising
jeweller fitting up and every one else by
fitting up ostrich eggs as workboxes, scent-
bottle stands, or jewel cases. This jewel-
ler, who deserved well of his kind, worked
in the Easter egg trade the same sort of re-
olution as Victor Hugo and the "Roman-
tiques" wrought in the drama. Up to that
time it had been considered essential to
keep up some semblance of respect for pro-
babilities, but after the ostrich egg much
probabilities were discarded. Eggs appear-
ed measuring a foot in diameter—big cho-
colate and sugar eggs filled with sweetmeats,
or monster eggs filled with toys; or, again,
huge eggs containing live birds, totally veil-
ed and feet, to stand up on an end and act
as liqueur receptacles. Then people use the
Easter egg as a medium for giving presents
which they would have no other excuse for
offering at other times, and also for pay-
ing off arrears of *etrennes*. An august per-
sonage very gracefully sent one of his Min-
isters the insignia and patent of the Grand
Cross of the Legion of Honor in an Easter
egg, and the late merry Duc de Caderousse-
Gramont presented an actress with the
most stupendous egg on record; it was a
colossal wooden thing, painted white, and
contained a carriage, which moved about
along the boulevards in a cart to the delight
of admiring crowds, and it was the nine
days' wonder of that Easter. There must
have been people who hoped that the Easter
egg of 1872 would be even more excellent
than that of the Easter egg; but they were mis-
taken. This year the confectioners, jewel-
lers, and nick nack shops are as full of eggs
as ever, and the only difference is that for
day and two years ago seems to be that the
tradesmen have drawn from their country's
woes further inspiration in the way of egg
contrivances, and have added about 10 per
cent. all round on the prices of former inven-
tions. Thus, a Parisian bachelor who has
dined out this winter, and feels himself
bound to give eggs, has only set about half
a dozen, and may choose
either a stuffed hen, life-size, sitting on a
nest of 12 eggs, each containing a silver
egg-cup; or a stuffed turkey, whose upper
half comes off, and discloses a bonbonnière
with baby's lay-ette complete; or an unpre-
tending pheasant's egg with an emerald
ring inside; or more unpretending still, a
little wren's egg with a locket in it, or he
can gratify a lady whose tastes
are author-like, a smooth ebony egg that
slips into the pocket like a darning ball,
and houses ink-stand, pen, sandboro, stamps,
wafers, and pencil. To be sure, they may
choose nothing, argue that he is not rich, that
eggs are an abuse, and that he emptied his
pockets to feel his friends with sweetmeats,
at Christmas-tide. But in his case he had
better go and admire the monuments of
London for a fortnight, or proceed to Rome
to see whether the Holy week festivities
there have degenerated; and when he re-
turns he must plead that he was called
away by urgent private affairs.—*Pall Mall
Gazette.*

"STARVED TO DEATH."

A Picture of London Life.

Under this title says, says the *Pall Mall
Gazette*, there appeared in a London news-
paper on the 30th of January last one of
those article which drive charitable people
almost to despair. It was an account of a
case of starvation, and an appeal for help—
such an appeal as generally meets with the
Londoner's ready response—a shower of
gold which had far better be thrown into
the Thames, as it tends only to increase the
mischief it is meant to relieve. The gift of
a few shillings or pounds which he can well
spare gives relief to the rich man's mind,
but to nothing else. There is more difficult
work to be done than mere almsgiving can
effect, as appears from the result of inquiry
into this very case.

The investigation was made by a com-
mittee of the Charity Organization Society,
and their report is printed in the *Charity
Organization Reporter* for March 6. But
as this instructive and suggestive little pa-
per is likely to come in the way of but few
of those who originally read the sad story
in the *Daily Telegraph*, we give a short
summary of the story. At an inquest held
on the death of a child six years old, John
Thornhill, the mother gave evidence to the
effect:—That she was the wife of a draper's
assistant, who four months before had
been forced from illness to give up his em-
ployment, since which time their home had
been liable to procure proper nourishment
for themselves and four children. Thorn-
hill, the father, did obtain another situation
a month later, but a return of his illness
obliged him to resign it, and so his
earned cash as they could," till at
last she saw him grope with his
hands in broad daylight, and then as if a
knowledge of his true condition had just
come to him, he bowed his head, and the
anxious watcher knew that he was crying
like a girl. Her tears fell fast as his own.

That night her gaudy jewelry went to
the pawnbroker and its price was added to
her hoard. The desired amount was reached,
and the next day Charlie Hilton, kneeling
with blinded eyes in his poor room, praying
for death, received a bank check for a sum
sufficient to secure him the best treatment.
Not a word accompanied the gift.

Then it was time for Sarah to set about
her plans for her own future. Her goods
were packed and taken away, and, alone in
her room, she made a solemn vow that if the
almost impossible could be done to save
the sin, if not the stain—O God! that they
should be separate—of her past life, she
would yet be worthy to love honestly, if she
could not be its object. One look almost
of triumph, a tearful glance at the
closed shutters across the way, and the door
was closed with the closing, let us hope, shut
in her sins.

Charles Hilton was restored to sight. Af-
ter his release from the care of the physi-
cians, he sought his benefactor in every way
to the reporters of two metropolitan
newspapers, and the committee seems to
have arrived at no further particulars as to
his career, except that he went to Paris and
to Cork between that time and February,
1871. At that period he returned to Lon-
don, and in consequence of the strong letter
of recommendation given him by his Cork
employers, succeeded in obtaining a situ-
tion in the West-end drapers at a
salary of £10 a year and full board. These
gentlemen gave him a good personal charac-
ter, but were obliged to discharge him at
the end of six weeks, during which time, in
two different departments, and finding him
utterly incompetent. From th's time to
July nothing seems to be known of him ex-
cept that he was "constantly seeking for
employment," and receiving it from
some of his friends. On the 24th of July he
was taken into service as clerk at a steam
wharf at a salary of £1 per week.

Here, however, discharged his duties efficient-
ciently, appeared to be frequently intoxica-
ted, and one one of the principal officers
was underbodily fear of him in consequence
of his violent conduct;" he was therefore
dismissed. A short article upon his case in a news-
paper office at 10s. a week. Thornhill again
got an engagement, through the exertions
of friends, with a draper's firm at Ludgate
hill at 24s. a week and board, but again
failed to fulfil his duties satisfactorily,
was unpunctual, "presented the muddled
appearance of a man who drank hard, was
constantly trying to borrow money, and
frequently running out to the public-house."
"There was not the slightest symptom or
complaint of his being in ill-health." He
was discharged on December 3 for his un-
satisf ctory conduct. After this he seems
to have gone rapidly down the hill. The
parish authorities, by their own showing, as
well as that of Thornhill and his wife, did
what they could. The family received as-
sistance amountng altogether to 27s. 5d.,
and one of the children earned 4s. 6d a
week, but although the mother stated on
oath that they were starving, and that if a
little food had been given the child would
not have died, the father is proved to have
been at the time actually spending from
three to five shillings per week at the public
house. The clergyman of the parish visit-
ed and relieved them, and got the children
into St. Paul's schools, where they received
in addition to their teaching a good dinner
daily. After a short time, however, they
were withdrawn by the mother on some idle
pretext. The relieving officer, finding the
place in which they were living "filthy, and
unfit for human habitation," repeatedly
urged their removal to the workhouse, but
this they positively refused; and after on
various occasions finding Thornhill drink-
ing or fetching beer from the public
house, this officer reported it no case for
further out-door relief. On January 20,
Thornhill was taken into the Convalescent
Home at Woodford, the wife and children
into the workhouse, and there the child
died.

Of course this story does not signify that
no honest and worthy folk ever starve to
death, but that care should be exercised in
almsgiving.

HEART DISEASE—A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

The tendency of modern investigation in-
to the influence of civilization on longevity
seems to show a twofold series of agencies
at work. On the one hand, sanitary im-
provements and the lessened mortality from
epidemics undoubtedly tend to diminish
the average death-rates; but on the other
hand, there is practically much less im-
provement in total death-rates than might
be expected, if these ameliorating causes
were not counterbalanced by the increas-
ing fatality of other classes of disease, such
as diseases of the brain and heart. It is
important to recognize the precise facts.
The excess may probably to some extent be
regarded as an unavoidable result of the
great mental strain and hurried excitement
of these times, in which steam and electri-
city mark time for us, in an overcrowded
community, where competition is carried to
the highest point, and where the struggle
for existence, not to say for intellectual
and other distinction, is carried on with
sleepless and exhausting energy. But an
evil recognized is sometimes half cured;
and the intellectual classes, looking at fig-
ures such as those which Dr Quain has dis-
played at his interesting Lumleian lectures
at the College of Physicians on diseases of
the walls of the heart, may well consider
the propriety of attending to the dangers of
their lives, as well as of their houses; and to
remember that, to enjoy and benefit by
even pure air, soil, and water, they must
avoid disabling heart and brain by the in-
cessant labors which too often make life
burdensome. Wages for both mechanics and
laborers are high. A general herd law, to
protect those unable to fence their land, is in
full force, and a great benefit, especially to
the poor man. All kinds of large and small
fruits do well. At the last National Fruit Ex-
hibition of the United States, held at Rich-
mond, Virginia, Nebraska took the first pre-
mium, for the best exhibition of apples,
peaches, pears and grapes. Towns are spring-
ing up in all parts as if my magic. Omaha,
one of the cities, now contains 20,000 inhabi-
tants. Lincoln, the capital, laid out three years
ago, now contains 5,000 people, and it is loca-
ted in the midst of the great American Salt
Basin.

So rapidly has the State been filling up with
intelligent and enterprising people, that are
pushing the settlement still westward, Republi-
lican City has recently sprung into existence,
over two hundred miles west of the Missouri
river, in one of the best regions of the State.

The public lands of Nebraska may be classified as
follows: Improved lands owned by citizens,
lands on sale, railroad lands sold cheap, on a
credit of seven years; State lands, held for
the benefit of the State; and United States or
public lands, which are subject to entry under
the wise and liberal provisions of the home-
stead and pre-emption laws, and are being
rapidly taken up by actual settlers. Under the
homestead law, any person, male or female,
who is over twenty-one years of age, or at the
head of a family, and is a citizen of the United
States, or has declared intention to become a
citizen (which can be done in a few hours),
can take up land to the amount of one hundred
and sixty acres each, free of any charge, except
the Government fee (about $14 00) and own
the same forever, by settlement and improve-
ment. The land is exempt from taxation for
five years, the time of issuing the patent. Im-
provements to the value of $1,000,
and 100 sheep to the value of
$500, are exempt from taxation. Occupied
lands can be bought for $2 50 to $10 00 per acre
for unimproved, and $10 00 to $50 00 per acre
for improved, according to location and im-
provements. The five United States land
offices are constantly crowded on account of
the rush and greed for public lands. Thousands
are settling in colonies from the older States,
and Great Britain and Europe. Forty thousand
settlers have found new homes within her
borders this year. No greater inducements
can be offered to settlers by any country. Ne-
braska's motto is "Equality before the Law,"
and inspired by the genius of Republican lib-
erty and the spirit of progress, she welcomes
the emigrant to the enjoyment of her advan-
tages, and will enrich his industry by generous
recompense.

From every consideration colonization is by
far the most advantageous—the benefit is
mutual to all. The best time to emigrate is in
early spring.

A few energetic individuals can arrange
among themselves to enroll the names of those
to unite with them, and address me at Brown-
ville. For those going singly or in companies,
allow me to suggest for your benefit—take no-
thing with you except all the money you can
gather up, clothes, bedding, small dishes and
mechanics tools.

Further information furnished on applica-
tion, or by inclosing stamps. Purchase
through tickets to Lincoln or Omaha.

W. D. BALDWIN,
Commissioner of Immigration for Nebraska.

MASSACHUSETTS TALK.

Ex-Governor Clifford on the Political Situation.

At the late Massachusetts State Convention,
ex-Governor Clifford delivered an eloquent ad-
dress from which we quote as follows:

"Let me remind you of one other recent in-
stance of the capriciousness, the restlessness
and the discontent which the best of men who
are constantly in the turmoil of politics some-
times exhibit, but in which the great mass of
the people, "whose wisdo E is wiser than that
of any one of them, seldom approve or share.
It may well serve as another lesson of
history for us to-day. In the summer of 1864,
when the traitor, Lee, who is now canonized
as a saint by those who look on the late un-
pleasantness as over, was still holding his cap-
tives in Libby prison, and when Jefferson Davis
may have been preparing his peculiar wardrobe
for an impending flight from the confeder-
ate capital, a presidential canvass was going on
at the North. Do you remember how many
of the distinguished leaders of the Republican
party were in that exigent hour denouncing
Abraham Lincoln, and declaring that he was a
candidate for re election? Abraham Lincoln, that
marvelous product of American institutions,
whose simplest utterances are of the immortal
variety of the native timber, and whose whole
public life was one grand epic, which "the
world will not willingly let die, (Great ap-
plause.) Do you recall the manifesto of Sena-
tor Wade, one of the most honest and fearless
of those leaders, and Winter Davis, the loyal
and gifted son of Maryland, in which his re-
election was denounced as "deposing from the
country greater than the war itself?" Or have
you forgotten the confidential assurances of
leading Senators and Representatives in
Congress that he could not be re-
elected if he was put in nomina-
tion? (Laughter.) And yet who does not
now feel that if all the leaders in our politics
had banded together to defeat him, the great
heart of the American people would have
borne him on triumphantly to the victor's
seat and the victor's palm, so soon, and so well
exchanged for the martyr's crown? (Great ap-
plause.) And yet, impotent as are the efforts
of disatisfied leaders to sway an intelligent
people against what they believe to be right,
due to those who have rendered them the high-
est service, distinguished statesmen and politi-
cians are again trying to seduce us from our
allegiance, asking us to sell our bright birth-
right of gratitude and honor for a mess of po-
litical pottage—to disband the Republican
party, and cast in our lot with the fag-end of
all the factions of which the country is so pro-
lific, to be finally swallowed into the insatiable
maw of the old Democracy. [Laughter and
applause.]

THE statement recently made to the house
of representatives by the commissioner of the
land office, showing the grants of government
lands made direct to the railroad corporations'
and also to States for railroad purposes, furnishes
some interesting statistics. The number of
acres thus given away in each state since 1853
are follows; Mississippi, 2,062,240 acres; Florida,
2,900,114; Illinois, 2,595,053; Missouri, 2,985,160;
Oregon, 3,500,000; California, 3,520,000; Ala-
bama, 3,729,120; Arkansas, 4,804,871; Michigan,
4,931,361; Louisiana, 5,578,720; Wisconsin,
5,778,560; Iowa, 6,526,727; Kansas, 9,570,000,
and Minnesota, 7,783,403, making a total of
67,925,100 acres. The Pacific railroads receiv-
ed grants of 148,675,166 acres, so that 216,200,-
366 acres have been given by congress for
building railroads. From the above, however,
must be deducted 51,200,000 acres which have
reverted to the government, leaving a total of
207,490,652 acres. The land grant system orig-
inated in 1852, the first railroad to benefit by it
being the Illinois Central, to aid in the con-
struction of which about 2,000,000 acres were
given. It was not until 1861, however, that
the present liberal grant system under the public
lands was adopted—the practice which has led
to the grave results indicated above. More
than half of the total amount has been grant-
ed to the Pacific railroads, and these lines have
come possessed of an immense domain, enrich-
ing them to an extent heretofore unknown
among corporations, and for which they have
as yet made no adequate return to the public.
In its first inception the system was a wise and
good one, but, when carried to so great an ex-
tent and applied with so little discrimination
as it has been of late years, it is only produc-
tive of injurious results.

THERE has just died in great wretchedness
at Geneva, Senor Garcia, one who, in the an-
nals of those who make haste to become rich
by gambling, held a conspicuous place. Gar-
cia, the hero of several seasons at Baden and
Homburg, was a scion of a good Spanish fam-
ily, and was born at Saragossa, in 1830, and
had some little fortune left him, which he im-
mediately lost at the gaming table. He turned
up in France 1853, about which time he be-
came possessed by inheritance of a small prop-
erty, realizing about 12,000 francs. This was
the nucleus of the enormous fortune that he
won at "trente et quarante," at "baccarat" and "trente et
quarante." He possessed at one time £160,000,
which he won entirely by gaming. He left
France at the time of the Galizdo affair, and
the "difficulty" with the Duke of Grammont-
Caderouse. He lived afterwards at Baden,
where he lost all he possessed, and at Monaco,
where he became waiter in a cafe. He has died
in a wretched lodging in Geneva, leaving bare-
ly sufficient to pay for his interment. He
shuffled off this mortal coil leaving in his
ragged pockets five francs, the lowest stake al-
lowed at "rouge et noir!"

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